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FASHIONABLE RESORTS,

(ILLUSTRATED):

A COMPLETE GUIDE

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OBJECTS OF INTEREST, PARKS, CLUBS, MARKETS, DOCKS, LEADING HOTELS,

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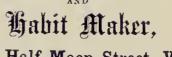


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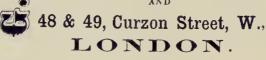
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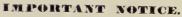
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DEFINED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.

Boundary.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891,
"Greater London" or Metro- politan and City of London				
Police District	3,222,720	3,885,641	4,766,661	5,633,332
"Inner London"	2,803,989	3,254,260	3,815,544	4,211,056
London School Board District	2,809,004	3,266,987	3,834,354	4,231,431

General Description.

ONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, is a seaport situated upon the river Thames, about forty miles westward from the sea; or, following the winding of the river, about 60 miles. Unrivalled in its geographical position, it early gained and easily preserved a commercial supremacy over every other port of the kingdom, until it became the largest and the most wealthy city in the world. For the same reason it has been from a very remote period, the seat of Government and the chief residence of the English monarchs, as James the Second was reminded when he threatened to move his court to Winchester: "We humbly thank your Majesty," was the sarcastic response, "that you do not propose to take the Thames with you."

Geologically, the "London Basin," nearly in the centre of which the metropolis stands, is a shallow depression of the chalk, bounded on the north by the higher grounds of Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Berkshire, &c.; on the west, by the Marlborough













Downs; on the south, by the Downs of Surrey and Kent; and by the English Channel on the east. The greater part of this area is covered with clays, sands and gravels.

The Thames, which derives its origin from the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire, and passes through the metropolitan district in an easterly direction, divides London into two sections, of which the northern is in every sense the most important, as it includes the cities of London and Westminster, and the boroughs of Finsbury, Marylebone, Tower Hamlets, and Haekney; the boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth lie in the southern section.

It appears from the Preliminary Report of the Registrar-General, which has been issued as a Parliamentary paper, that London is now a city of 4,211,056 inhabitants. If we include the outer ring of Greater London (the Metropolitan and City of London district) the population according to the 1891 Census, is 5,633,332.

The "City" proper, which is a county in itself, and returns two members to Parliament, is governed by a Corporation, consisting of the Lord Mayor and twenty six aldermen (the Lord Mayor being one); two sheriffs for London and Middlesex conjointly, the common councilmen and a livery, assisted by the Recorder, Chamberlain, and other officers, 206 in number, also representing the 26 wards. The resident population of the City has steadily decreased as the importance and wealth of the City itself have increased, owing to the number of warehouses and offices which have replaced the dwelling-houses formerly existing there. The contrast between the day and night population is in consequence very striking. The annual revenue of the City is about £500,000. The City of Westminster includes three parliamentary boroughs: Westminster proper (1), Strand (1), and St. George's Hanover Square (1). The remaining boroughs are:—

Marylebone (2), Finsbury (3), Tower Hamlets (7), Chelsea (1), Hackney (3), Lambeth (4), Greenwich (1), Sonthwark (3), Bethnal Green (2), Fulham (1), Islington (4), Kensington (2), Paddington (2), St. Pancras (4), Shoreditch (2), Newington (2), Wandsworth (1), Deptford (1), Camberwell (3), Battersea and Clapham (2), Hampstead (1), Hammersmith (1), Lewisham (1), West Ham (1), Woolwich (1), the figures in parenthesis denoting the number of members returned for each borough.

The history of London begins with the Roman invasion, though there was a settlement of the aborigines here before







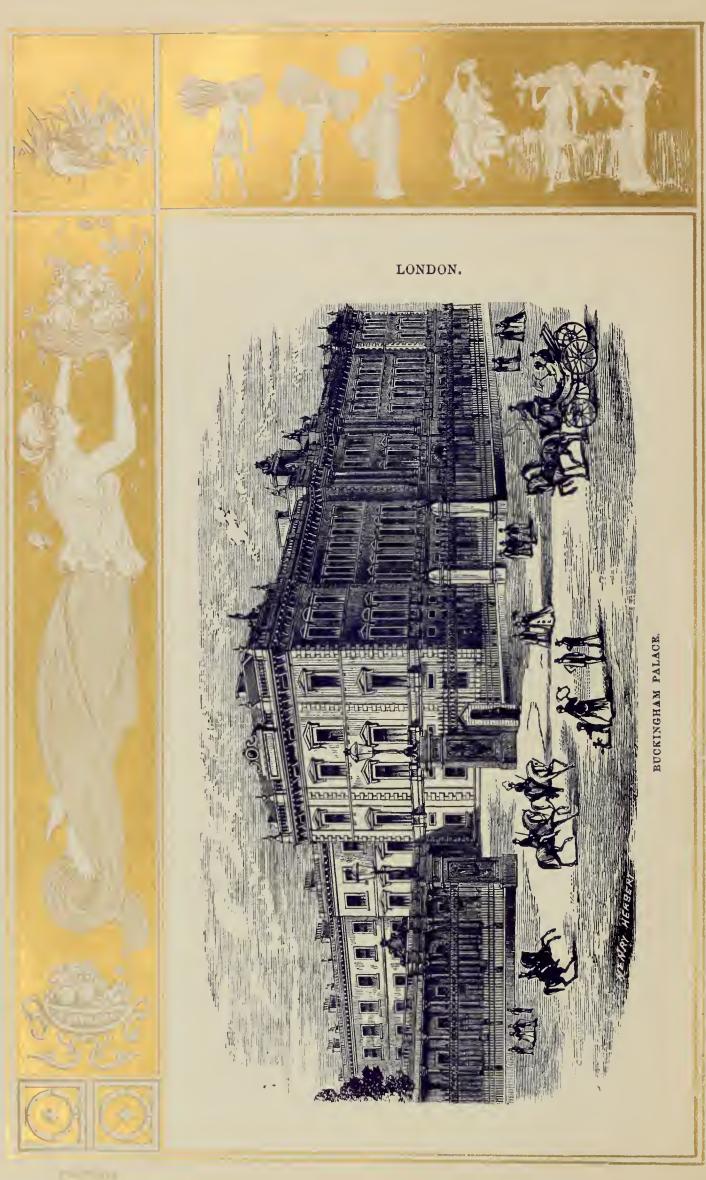
that event. Roman London was, however, but a small place compared with its present dimensions, and comprised little more than what is now distinguished as the "City." This was surrounded by a wall, some fragments of which are yet visible, and one thoroughfare, reaching from Wood Street to Moorgate Street, still retains the designation of "London Wall," while the names of Aldgate, Billingsgate, Ludgate, Newgate, Aldersgate, Cripplegate, Moorgate and Bishopsgate indicate the former places of entrance.

Modern London may be said to date back to the time of Charles II; for six years after the Restoration (September 2nd 1666), the great fire broke out, and commencing near where the Monument now stands, burned its way westward as far as the Temple, and laid nearly the whole of the City in ruins, destroying, altogether, about 13,000 houses and other buildings. In rebuilding the City the streets were widened and the improved sanitary arrangements, subsequently enforced, prevented the return of the plague, of which many previous outbreaks have been recorded—the best remembered being that of 1665, when one hundred thousand of the inhabitants are said to have perished. From this period onward, London has steadily increased in size and importance. The population is estimated to have been about 700,000 at the commencement of the eighteenth century; but the area for which these numbers are thus estimated, was smaller than that which is now called Since then, it has expanded in every direction, until it has absorbed what were then, and long afterwards, outlying villages, and now extends from Stratford on the east, to Acton on the west, a distance of about fourteen miles, and from Hornsey and Highgate on the north, to Clapham on the south, a distance of eight miles, with 3,000 miles of streets, lighted by a million gas lamps. It is not with this larger London that we have so much to do in this Guide as with the smaller London, with the urban rather than the suburban metropolis.

Of the Churches of London, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's, Westminster, adjoining the Abbey, are the most conspicuous and most splendid. St. Dunstan's-in-the-East; St. Michael's, Cornhill; St. Stephen, in Walbrook; St. Mary Aldermary, in Bow Lane; St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside; St. Bride, in Fleet Street; St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield; Temple Church, Fleet Street; St. Martin-in-the-Fields; and St. George's, Hanover Square, are also distinguished for their architecture. There are likewise numerous











chapels for the Established Church, foreign Protestant and other churches, Roman Catholic chapels, meeting-houses for Dissenters of all persuasions, and several large Jewish synagogues.

The Palace of St. James's, facing the southern end of St. James's Street, is a very ancient building; but the exterior is mean-looking, and its spacious State apartments, best calculated for regal display of any in the kingdom, are only called into requisition when a Levée or Drawing-room is held by the Queen or the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Royal residence, however, is Buckingham Palace, at the western extremity of St. James's Park, where, in the seventeenth century, Arlington House stood. This mansion was purchased by the Duke of Buckingham, who rebuilt it in 1703, and named it "Buckingham" House. In 1762 it was bought by George III as a residence for Queen Charlotte, and was known as the "Queen's Palace." The greater part was pulled down by order of George IV and rebuilt, according to designs by Nash, the architect, in 1825. The eastern façade was added in 1846. The large ball room was constructed subsequently. There is a magnificent picture gallery, but it is difficult to gain admission.

Among the public buildings which deserve notice are Westminster Hall, and, adjoining, the new and splendid Houses of Parliament; the Guildhall of the City; the Sessions House; the Tower, where the regalia of the United Kingdom is kept; the Trinity House and the Mint on Tower Hill; the Horse Guards, Admiralty, and the Treasury and New Foreign Office, at Whitehall; Burlington House, Piccadilly; the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross; the South Kensington Museum; the Natural History Museum, South Kensington; Somerset House and the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand; the Record Office in Fetter Lane; the British Museum; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield; St. Thomas's Hospital, Albert Embankment; the Royal Exchange; the General Post Office; the Bank of England; the Custom-House; the Excise Office; the Mansion House (the chief official residence of the Lord Mayor); the Monument (erected in commemoration of the Great Fire of London in 1666); the numerous beautiful and eastly bridges spanning the Thames—London bridge, Southwark bridge, Blackfriars bridge, Waterloo bridge, Westminster bridge, Lambeth bridge, Vauxhall bridge, Chelsea bridge, Albert bridge, and Battersea bridge. There are also the numerous Inns of Court for the study of the Law; King's College, and the London





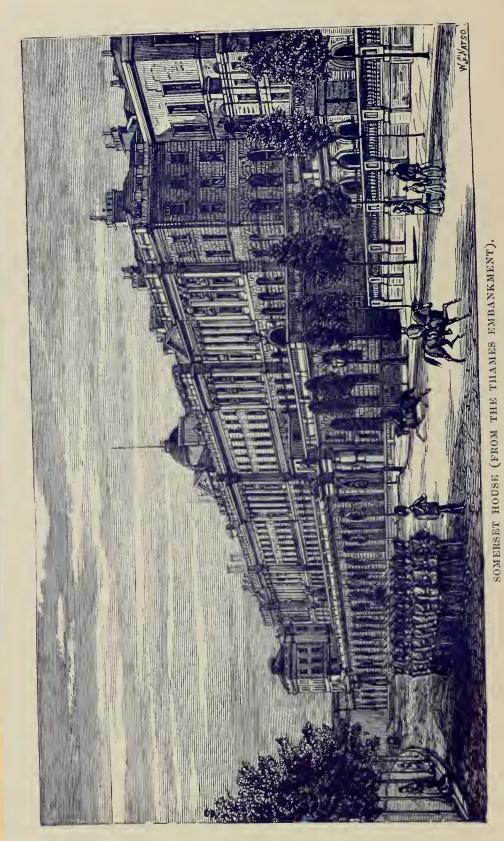












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University; the noble scholastic foundations of Westminster, Christ's Hospital, the Charterhouse, Merchant Taylors', St. Paul's, &c.; besides the various extensive scientific and charitable institutions, learned societies, the halls of the different trading companies, the splendid club houses and hotels, the theatres and other places of amusement, with numerous fine squares and streets.

One of the most noted thoroughfares of the West End is Pall Mall, which has been designated "Central Club-land," from the number of Clubs here and in the immediate neighbourhood; in it are located Marlborough House, erected for the first Duke of Marlborough by Sir Christopher Wren, and now the residence of the Prince of Wales; St. James's Palace; the Army and Navy, United Service, Athenæum, Travellers', Reform, Carlton, Junior Carlton, Guards', and the Oxford and Cambridge University Clubs; besides many other public buildings of note. St. James's Square, containing the residences of the Bishop of London, the Duke of Norfolk, and Lord Derby, is on the north side of Pall Mall.

Nell Gwynne dwelt on the south side of Pall Mall, from 1671 to her death in 1687. Sir Walter Scott also had apartments at No. 25 in this street.

Near its eastern extremity is Waterloo Place, a short broad thoroughfare, lined with noble mansions, leading southwards to the "Mall." In this locality stands the elegant column designed by Wyatt, and erected in 1833 to the memory of the late Duke of York, the second son of George III. It is surmounted by a bronze statue of the Duke by Westmacott. The public are not at present admitted to the interior. At the bottom of Waterloo Place stands the Guards Memorial, erected to the memory of 2,162 officers and soldiers who fell in the Crimean War. It was designed by Bell.

Regent Street runs northwards about a mile, forming one of the handsomest streets in the metropolis. It contains on both sides some of the most splendid shops in London, many being decorated in a style of considerable magnificence, and during the busy season, and even in the winter months, is thronged with a large concourse of fashionable vehicles and foot passengers.

Towards its upper extremity, Regent Street crosses Oxford Street; the mass of streets west of it, throughout its length, are mainly occupied by the residences of the upper ten thousand.

In this quarter are Old and New Bond Street, and a number





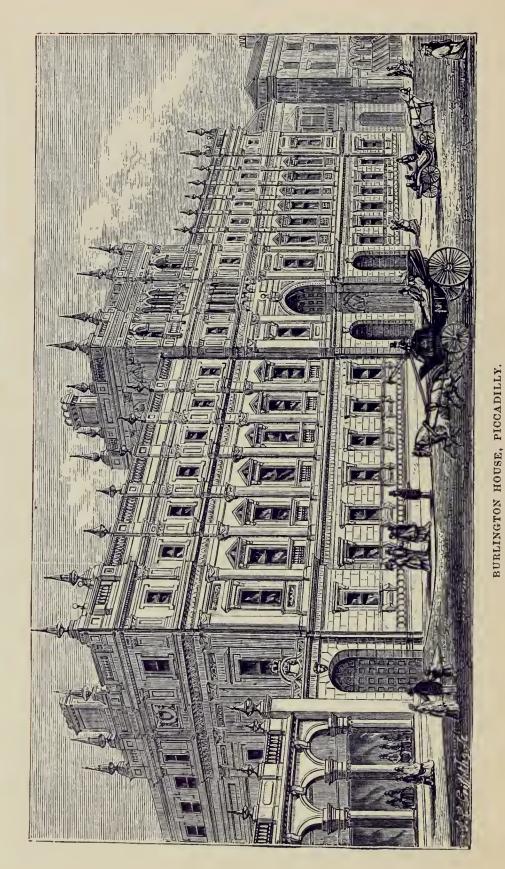












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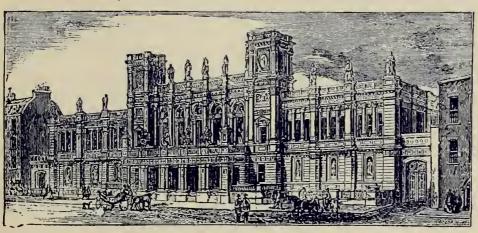




of principal squares: Hanover, Grosvenor, and Berkeley Squares on the south side of Oxford Street, and Cavendish, Manchester, Portman and Bryanston Squares on the north.

Piccadilly, bounded partly by the Green Park, leads from Hyde Park to Regent Street, and contains Burlington House, in which the annual exhibitions of the Royal Academy now take place; and where the Royal, Geological, Chemical, Astronomical, and Linnæan Societies and the Society of Antiquaries are located; opposite are the Galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours; and St. James's Hall, and many other important buildings are in the immediate neighbourhood.

The University of London, erected in 1869, is a handsome edifice in the rear of New Burlington House.



THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Several fine old streets lead out of this fashionable locality. At the corner of Park Lane and Piccadilly is Gloucester House, the residence of the Duke of Cambridge.

Lady Hamilton resided in Half Moon Street at the time of Lord Nelson's death. At the corner of Stratton Street and Piccadilly is one of the mansions of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts; and Berkeley, Albemarle, Sackville, Arlington, and St. James's Streets contain many handsome private residences.

Before railways were so general throughout the country the "White Horse Cellar" (now "Hatchett's Hotel"), in Piccadilly, was the starting point for many of the stage coaches; and within the last few years several noblemen and gentlemen have revived the pleasant recollections of the olden times by running four-horse coaches to Brighton and other places during the summer months; and having fixed their head-quarters at the "White Horse Cellar," this famous old house has partly recovered its original character.











The West End of London is beautified and rendered healthy by extensive parks, all affording ample scope for amusement and exercise to those resident in their vicinity—viz., Hyde Park, lying between the roads extending westward from Piccadilly and Oxford Street, with Kensington Gardens at its western boundary; St. James's Park, stretching from Whitehall to Buckingham Palace, with the Green Park attached to the south side of Piccadilly; and the Regent's Park, situated to the north of Portland Place, with its vast area, including the gardens of the Zoological, Botanical, and Toxopholite Societies.

Before proceeding to the other thoroughfares, we will extend our journey to Hyde Park, and describe that beautiful locality, where are the regions of Belgravia and Tyburnia, con-

taining chiefly the residences of the aristocracy.

In Hyde Park, on the south side of the Serpentine, are the "Drive," and "Rotten Row," frequented during the "season" by the élite of London Society for equestrian and carriage exercise. No such assemblage of rank, fashion and female beauty is to be seen anywhere else as may be witnessed here any fine day in the months of May, June and July from twelve to two o'clock, and from four or five o'clock until seven. A short distance from Rotten Row (west) is the Albert Memorial.

Amongst the most notable of the dwellings of the aristocracy may be enumerated Apsley House, the town residence of the Duke of Wellington; Stafford House, of the Duke of Sutherland (which is said to exceed in regal grandeur even Buckingham Palace itself); Bridgwater House, of the Earl of Ellesmere; Gloucester House, of the Duke of Cambridge; Grosvenor House, of the Duke of Westminster; and Devonshire House, of the Duke of Devonshire.

Oxford Street, running parallel with Piccadilly, is one of the longest continuous streets in London, and has an uninterrupted succession of fine shops on both sides throughout its line. In addition to those already named, there are several good old squares north of Oxford Street—viz., Bedford, Tavistock, Russell and Bloomsbury, in which are the abodes chiefly of the legal profession and merchants; and the pristine grandeur of these parts is still maintained by their inhabitants, notwithstanding the increasing flow of rank and fashion to the West End. All these squares have gardens enclosed, and offer a very pleasant retreat for families residing in them.

High Holborn is the continuation of Oxford Street towards the City. Many of the Inns of Court are in the vicinity of







Holborn: there are Gray's Inn, Furnival's Inn, Thavies' Inn, Staple Inn, and Barnard's Inn. From the gardens of Gray's Inn, so late as 1633, could be obtained a fine view of Highgate and Hampstead.

Furnival's Inn dates from the time of Sir William Furnivall, Knight, who lived in Holborn (two messuages and thirteen shops) during the reign of Richard II. As owner of the inn he was a baron, and Lord Furnivall, whose heir-general was afterwards married to John, Lord Talbot, created Earl of Shrewsbury by Henry VI. Sir George Talbot, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury, sold the inheritance in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, for a college or house for the gentlemen students of the bar of Chancery, they having before but hired it for yearly rent of the aforesaid The greater part of the old inn, as described by Stow, was taken down in Charles the First's time, and a new building erected in its place. The Gothic Hall, with its timber roof (part of the original structure), was standing in 1818, when the whole inn was rebuilt by Mr. (afterwards Sir Morton) Peto, the contractor.

A son of Shirley the poet was butler of this inn; and Sir Thomas Moore was reader for the space of three years or more. Furnival's Inn, according to the testimony of Mr. Walter Thornbury, was an inn of Chancery in the ninth year of Henry the Fourth, and was held under lease in the time of Edward VI. The Society of Furnival's Inn ceased to exist about 1817. With regard to the later memories of this locality, it may be interesting to know that Charles Dickens was a resident of the inn, and that the first suggestion of "The Pickwick Papers" seems to have been made to him at the time when he was a tenant of chambers in the inn. A memorial tablet has been placed on Wood's Hotel, in memory of Charles Dickens, in front of the chambers he then occupied, and now part of the Hotel.

The present building was erected in 1818. Some old premises, now occupied by a waste-paper dealer, and said to be the original of the "Old Curiosity Shop" of Charles Dickens, are situated in a small street at the south-west corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields near by.

Lincoln's Inn Fields is the most extensive square in the metropolis, and is ten acres in extent (Lord Russell was executed here on the 21st July, 1683). The centre is laid out as a pleasure garden. On the south side is the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons; on the north side the Soane Museum; on











the east side is Lincoln's Inn with its spacious hall, and a chapel designed by Inigo Jones.

Barnard's Inn was nearly destroyed by some of those nocturnal acts of incendiarism too frequent at the time of the Gordon riots in 1780. Bedford Row, on the north side of Holborn, leads into several streets, chiefly consisting of solicitors' chambers. Great Ormond Street, Queen's Square, and Southampton Row are adjacent.

In this direction, off Holborn, is Ely Place, where the Bishop of Ely's Palace, a splendid residence, surrounded by large, magnificent gardens, was formerly situated. The episcopal residence of the Bishops of that See was removed to Dover Street, Piccadilly, in 1772. Ely Place is now chiefly occupied by solicitors and manufacturing jewellers. Ely Chapel, which has been lately restored, is a fine specimen of fourteenth century architecture.

Another busy street leading off the north side of Holborn is Hatton Garden, where resided the beautiful Countess of Drogheda, who about 1680 contracted, under peculiar circumstances, a marriage with Wycherly, the wit and dramatist. This street is now the principal seat of opticians, working diamond merchants, jewellers, and watch manufacturers.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, during his troubles, Dr. Johnson lived in Gray's Inn, and Lord Bacon, when degraded, also lived in this neighbourhood.

Fetter Lane, one of the narrow thoroughfares leading from Holborn into Fleet Street, claims some importance, from the fact of the celebrated John Dryden, Poet Laureate in the reign of Charles the Second, having lived there. It is now mostly peopled by shopkeepers of different kinds.

The Holborn Viaduct, one of the many engineering enterprises of the present time, undertaken by the Corporation of London, extends eastward from Hatton Garden. The Viaduct was opened by the Queen in 1869, having occupied six years in its erection at a net cost of £1,500,000.

The very ancient religious edifice, St. Sepulchre's Church, stands at the north-east corner, and is said to have been originally built about the year 1100. It was one of the churches destroyed during the great fire of 1666, but restored under Sir Christopher Wren in 1670, and has since been extensively altered and repaired. Queen Elizabeth's celebrated tutor, Roger Ascham, lies buried in St. Sepulchre's Church.

In 1612 an annual sum of 26s. 8d. was left by one Robert Don, a merchant tailor, for the delivery of a sermon to the con-





demned criminals in Newgate on the night previous to execution. The singular custom of presenting every criminal from the steps of St. Sepulchre's with a nosegay, on his way to Tyburn, the old place of execution, existed up to about the commencement of the present century.

The prison of Newgate, a peculiarly massive and grim looking building, now only used as a temporary place of detention for prisoners awaiting their trial at the Central Criminal Court adjoining, stands at the north-west corner of the Old Bailey and Newgate Street. Up to a very recent period public executions took place here, a scaffolding being erected for that purpose in the middle of the thoroughfare. Executions are now carried out privately in the court yard, the only public indication being the hoisting of a black flag when the criminal has been hanged. The Gordon riots broke out about the time this massive building was completed in 1780, and the furious mob set fire to it, and reduced it to a heap of ruins, thus effecting the release of the prisoners. Lord George Gordon, the instigator of these disturbances, died within the walls of the restored prison thirteen years later.



THE HOLBORN VIADUCT.

There are several interesting spots near Newgate. In Ivy Laue, a little street leading to St. Paul's Cathedral, Dr. Johnson founded a convivial and literary club, and presided at its meetings for several years. The club was held at a celebrated beef-steak house called the "King's Head."

The Old Bailey, where the Central Criminal Court is situated, has been the scene of many remarkable trials. the highwaymen, Jack Sheppard and Jonathan Wild, received their sentence of death, in 1724 and 1725; and Dr. Dodd, for

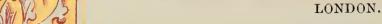












forgery, in 1777; the assassin of Mr. Percival, in the House of Commons, 1812, with many other criminals of note, were condemned to death in this dreary region. The whole locality still maintains its former dingy aspect.

Smithfield, which is a short distance north of Newgate, was originally an open space, frequently used as a tournament ground. It was the scene of the interview between the youthful King Richard the Second and Wat Tyler, when the latter met his death at the hands of Sir William Walworth, the then Lord Mayor, who stabbed him with a dagger. The current legend is, that the dagger in the City arms is a memorial of this event. For some centuries it was also a place of execution. It was here that Sir William Wallace was executed in 1305, and many



CENTRAL MEAT MARKET.

martyrdoms took place in Smithfield both in catholic and protestant times, a memorial of which is preserved by a slab in the wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which stands on the south side opposite the place where they suffered. Subsequently, Smithfield became a Cattle Market, and continued to be used for that purpose until 1855, when it was abolished in favour of the Metropolitan Cattle Market, Copenhagen Fields, Islington, the largest market of its kind in the world. The greater part of old Smithfield is now occupied by the Central Meat and Poultry Markets, and the Fish Market adjoining. Bartholomew Fair was formerly held in Smithfield; it is now abolished.

The Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in Cloth Fair, close by the Hospital, is the oldest church in the City of London. It was founded by Rahere in 1123, and has recently been restored; among the eminent men who have lived in Bartholomew Close, are Milton, Hogarth, and Benjamin Franklin.









A short distance north-east of Smithfield is the Charterhouse, standing on ground originally enclosed for the purpose of burying the dead at the time of the "Black Death," in the fourteenth century. In the year 1349 no less than fifty thousand persons, who had perished by the pestilence, are said to have been interred there. In 1371 a Carthusian monastery was founded on this spot, which subsequently to the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII, was rebuilt by Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who made it a family seat. Queen Elizabeth made a stay of several days here on her accession, as also did her successor James I, on entering London. Sir Thomas Sutton purchased the estate in 1611, and converted it into a school for forty boys and an asylum for eighty indigent and decayed gentlemen. The Asylum still remains, but the Charterhouse School has been removed to the new buildings at Godalming, in Surrey, and the old buildings and property have been purchased by the Merchant Taylors' Company, on which they have erected a handsome edifice for their school, although many of the old parts of interest still remain.

Oliver Cromwell was appointed Governor in 1652, and his son Richard held the same post in 1658.

Many illustrious men have been pupils at the Charterhouse School, including Sir William Blackstone, author of the "Commentaries"; Addison and Steele; John Wesley, the founder of the Wesleyan body; the eminent historians of Greece, George Grote and Bishop Thirlwall, both scholars together under Dr. Raine; Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough (buried in the chapel); General Sir Henry Havelock (called in the School "Old Philos"); William Makepeace Thackeray, the accomplished novelist: John Leech, the celebrated artist; and the late Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy.

Returning now to the east end of Holborn, and passing Newgate on our right, we get into Newgate Street, thus approaching the heart of the City.

Christ Church stands a little way off the street, and is one of the most ancient City churches. It has splendid monuments to the memory of many celebrated men; but the fine old building was sacrificed to the fanaticism existing during the days of the reformation. The present edifice, the work of Sir Christopher Wren, was commenced about the close of the seventeenth century.

The well-known institution, Christ's Hospital, or Bluecoat School, was founded by King Edward VI, in 1553, on the











site of the Monastery of Greyfriars, and gives a high-class education to a large number of boys, who are admitted to the school free, under specified conditions. The pupils are easily distinguishable from their singular dress, and not wearing any covering for the head, although each is provided with a round flat cap. The dress is that of the citizens of the 16th century.

Entering Cheapside from Newgate Street, the General Post Office is on the left, and St. Paul's Cathedral within sight on the right, whilst the famous Bow Church (St. Mary-le-Bow), is situated about midway down the south side. Cheapside is the principal thoroughfare of the City proper, and is closely lined with shops, warehouses, offices, and dining-rooms. On each side narrow streets diverge into the dense mass behind—King Street (leading to the Guildhall), Milk Street, and Wood Street, on the north; and among others, Queen Street, Bow Lane, Bread Street, Friday Street, and Old Change on the South. Cheapside is the centre of the extensive area principally occupied by our Manchester Warehouses or Wholesale Drapery Stores.

This historic district rivalled Smithfield with its tournaments in the olden time, and we read of a sanguinary fight having taken place here in 1339, between the rival companies of the Skinners and Fishmongers. Seven of the ringleaders were hanged in Cheapside, without a trial.

During Wat Tyler's rebellion many persons were beheaded by the mob at the "Standard," in Cheapside, where executions took place in ancient times.

Here also was the scene of the celebrated riots on the 1st of May, 1517, arising from a jealousy cherished by the English workmen against strangers, whom they accused of impoverishing the people; and the affair culminated in the destruction of houses and warehouses, with the subsequent execution of thirteen offenders.

Sir Christopher Wren lived at one time in Cheapside.

Cowper's "John Gilpin" had a linen-draper's shop in this street, near Paternoster Row.

Many of the streets leading out of Cheapside possess equal historic interest.

In Milk Street the Dukes of Buckingham used to reside. The immortal Milton was born in his father's house in Bread Street, which shared the fate of many others during the great fire of 1666.







The Mermaid Tavern stood in Bread Street, and the famous Mermaid Club numbered among its members some of the most celebrated literary men of that day. Sir Walter Raleigh frequently took the chair at its meetings, in the company of such celebrated men as Shakespeare, Beaumont, and Ben Jonson, "whose flashes of wit and merriment were wont to set the whole table in a roar."

Friday Street is parallel with Bread Street; and Wood Street is nearly opposite, with the old tree at its corner, on the site of the ancient church of St. Peter's, destroyed in the great fire. A very old tavern, called the "Cross Keys" (now used as a booking-office), stood in this street, a little way down from Cheapside, until the last few years.

At the north end of King Street is the Guildhall of the City of London, where the principal municipal business is conducted. This noble building, which was only partially destroyed by the great fire of 1666, has been the scene of many famous trials and the names of Lady Jane Grey, the Earl of Surrey, and other celebrated personages, figure in history as having stood at its bar. King William and Queen Mary were entertained at the Guildhall in 1689, and George III. in 1764; but these festivities were exceeded in cost and magnificence by the great Peace Banquet of 1814, at which the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia were present. The value of the plate used on this occasion is said to have been about £200,000.

The Poultry joins Cheapside at its eastern extremity, and contains some fine modern edifices. It is a point of convergence for several important thoroughfares leading to different parts of Here is the Mansion House, the official resithe metropolis. The proximate streets of note are dence of the Lord Mayor. Cornhill, with the Royal Exchange on the north side; Threadneedle Street, with the Bank of England on the south side. Here also stood the South Sea House, famous in the last century for its connection with one of the most disgraceful bubbles ever known; Lothbury, on the north side of the Bank of England, contains several large banking establishments; and in Capel Court between Throgmorton Street and Old Broad Street, is the Stock Exchange, to which, however, strangers are not admitted; Throgmorton Street, the principal locality for stock and share brokers, and New and Old Broad Streets.

Proceeding further into the City, a perfect maze of streets is presented, and so crowded during business hours that progress is often difficult.



















INTERIOR VIEW OF GUILDHALL.







Leadenhall Street is a continuation of Cornhill, going eastward; Lombard Street, the great centre of City banking, lies south of Cornhill.

King William Street leads in a southerly direction from the Bank to London Bridge. There are several important thoroughfares eastward of King William Street, including East-cheap, a celebrated spot in ancient times. The Boar's Head Tavern, an old house of entertainment, immortalised by Shakespeare in his Henry IV and V, as frequented by Sir John Falstaff, Prince Henry, and their wild companions, and destroyed by the fire in 1666, is believed to have stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of William IV.

In this vicinity stands the Monument, on Fish Street Hill, erected in 1671-77, under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, to commemorate the great fire of 1666. Its height is 202 feet; the top being reached by means of a large winding staircase of 346 steps. Admission threepence.

Gracechurch, Fenchurch, Tower, and Lower Thames Streets are in this locality; the latter containing Billingsgate, the largest Fish Market in the world, and the Custom House. Pudding Lane is celebrated as the spot where the great fire originated.

Queen Victoria Street, a broad and handsome thoroughfare, leads directly to Blackfriars Bridge, before reaching which the British and Foreign Bible Society and the *Times* Printing Office are passed. Near the *Times* office, in Water Lane, is Apothecaries' Hall, and in Playhouse Yard, at the back of the office, formerly stood the Blackfriars Theatre, where Shakespeare is believed to have first played on his arrival in London.

Cannon Street, which is intersected by Queen Victoria Street, leads from King William Street to St. Paul's Churchyard. Though now a handsome thoroughfare, it was formerly a very narrow street, and was widened in 1854, at a cost of £590,000. Opposite the Cannon Street Railway Station is the church of St. Swithin, into the wall of which is built the celebrated "London Stone." Passing through St. Paul's Churchyard and Ludgate Hill, we cross, at the junction of Farringdon and New Bridge Streets, into Fleet Street, containing some of the oldest Banking Houses in London, at one of which, founded in the time of Charles I, the account of Nell Gwynne was kept.

St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, has one of the most beautiful steeples in London, the work of Sir Christopher Wren.











Milton, on his return from Italy, in 1642, resided for a short time, in St. Bride's Churchyard, prior to taking up his residence in Aldersgate Street.

In Gough Square, Fleet Street, Dr. Johnson lived, and prosecuted his literary labours for nearly ten years. At this period he suffered from hypochondriacism and real poverty, as evidenced by his frequent appeals to friends for assistance. He died in Bolt Court. In a house opposite the north end of Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, Oliver Goldsmith resided. He was buried in Temple Churchyard, where his tomb may yet be seen.

The Mitre, Devil, and Rainbow Taverns stood in Fleet Street, and were frequented by the great lexicographer, but have long since ceased to exist. The site of the latter is occupied by a tavern of the same name. The old Fleet prison occupied a site on the east side of Farringdon Street, and was twice destroyed—first by the great fire in 1666, and then by the Gordon rioters in 1780, but having been rebuilt was finally taken down in 1844, after nearly eight centuries' existence. In this most unlikely of places marriage ceremonies were performed by clergymen of doubtful character whilst undergoing imprisonment for debt, and this custom prevailed to such an extent that in four months during 1704-5 nearly 3,000 marriages were solemnized within the walls of Fleet Prison.

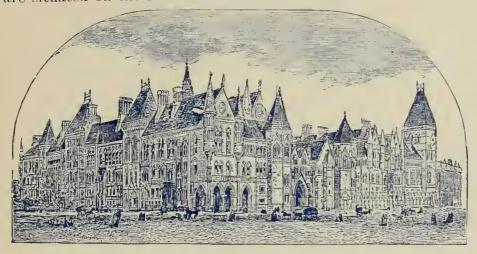
The Temple Church, the Middle Temple Hall and the Temple Gardens, are all of special interest. The Round Church dates back to 1185; the Choir was added in 1240. The Church was carefully restored, rather more than forty years ago, at a cost of £70,000. It is open to visitors free.

The boundary of the City, in this direction, is now reached, and until January, 1878, here stood old "Temple Bar," dividing Fleet Street and the Strand, and a few yards to the westward now stands the "Griffin," with statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to mark the spot. This memorial erected in 1880, cost £8,000. It was through this gateway, which then existed, that Edward the Black Prince passed when making his triumphal entry into Westminster, after the Battle of Poictiers. It was also through Temple Bar that Henry V marched, after the Battle of Agincourt. Anne Boleyn, and twenty-five years subsequently, her daughter, Queen Elizabeth, were received at Temple Bar amidst great rejoicings. It was always customary, when a Sovereign paid a visit to the City, to close the gates until admission was demanded by a grand flourish of trumpets, announcing that the Sovereign was approaching.





The Royal Courts of Justice, of which an illustration is given, are situated on the north side of East Strand.



ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE,

The Strand is continuous westward with Fleet Street. In the seventeenth century it was a kind of country road having on its south side a number of noblemen's residences, with gardens and terraces down to the Thames. The grandest of these was erected, in 1549, by Protector Somerset, on the site of Somerset House, towards the eastern extremity of the Strand, and was famous for its magnificent gardens. This property, for many years the residences of the Queens of England, was demolished in the last century, and the site is now occupied by Government Offices.

In Norfolk Street resided William Penn, the great Pennsylvanian legislator, and Peter the Great, when he first arrived in England.

York House, formerly the residence of the Bishops of Norwich, was one of the most splendid mansions in the Strand. Here Lord Bacon lived in great luxury, until compelled, in May, 1621, to deliver up the great seals at the demand of the Peers.

The magnificent palace of the Savoy, dating from about the thirteenth century, stood on the site now occupied by Wellington Street and Lancaster Place. Here John, King of France, was detained prisoner by Edward the Black Prince, after the Battle of Poictiers in 1356, and died in 1364. This palace was demolished by the rebels under Wat Tyler, on June 12th, 1381, and remained in ruins until rebuilt by Henry VII, in 1505. The interior of the Chapel of St. Mary-le-Savoy was destroyed by fire in 1864, but has since been restored at the expense of Queen Victoria.



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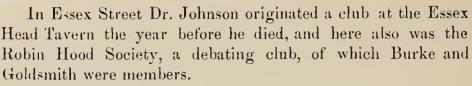
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The Adelphi is a series of streets, at the back of the houses on the south side of the Strand, extending east and west from Adam Street to Buckingham Street, and fronting the Thames. In Adelphi Terraee, Garrick resided for some time, and died on January 20th, 1779.

On the north side of the Strand, near the Adelphi Theatre, is a narrow passage, called Exchange Court, off which stands the Thatched House, an ancient house of entertainment, which until recently, bore an inscription stating that this was formerly the dairy of Nell Gwynne.

In the Strand are the well-known old banking firms of Messrs. Coutts and Co., and Messrs. Twining; Messrs. Hoare's and Messrs. Child's are in Fleet Street; and Messrs. Drummond's at Charing Cross, and shops of every description abound.

This locality is also prolific of private hotels, situated in streets leading to the river, and probably not surpassed in London for convenience and comfort, at very moderate charges. Several of the best theatres and other places of amusement are in the Strand and vicinity.

Charing Cross, at the western extremity of the Strand, is an open space anciently occupied by the village of Cherringe. Here is the equestrian statue of Charles I.

Trafalgar Square, north of Charing Cross, contains the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, the National Gallery, and the Great Nelson Column, supported at its base by Landseer's celebrated lions. This column was erected in 1843, at a cost of £45,000; the lions were added in 1867. There are also statues of Sir Henry Havelock, the deliverer of Lucknow; Sir C. Napier, the conqueror of Scinde; George IV; and of General Gordon. Northumberland House, which formerly stood opposite the square, has been recently pulled down for the purpose of constructing Northumberland Avenue, a broad street leading to the Thames Embankment. A part of the site is now occupied by the Grand Hotel, next door to which is the Constitutional Club, and close by the Hotel Metropole, the Hotel Victoria, and the National Liberal Club.

Southward of Charing Cross is Whitehall, a broad thoroughfare leading from Trafalgar Square towards Westminster. On the west side are the Admiralty and the Horse Guards, and



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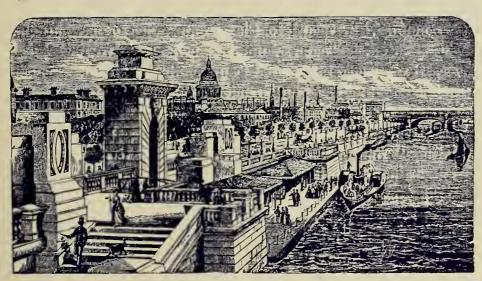






opposite is the Royal Chapel, which is the only portion now remaining of the Palace, of which it was the Banqueting Hall. The Palace was originally known as York House, and belonged to Cardinal Wolsey; it afterwards became crown property; it was from an opening in the walls of the Chapel Royal that Charles I was led on to the scaffold upon which he was beheaded. The Palace itself was destroyed by fire in the reign of William III, with the exception of the hall. The Treasury is a large building on the west side of the street beyond the Horse Guards, erected in the reign of George I, and containing the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Education Office, the Privy Council Office, and the Office of the Board of Trade. Beyond these are the new Public Offices, finished in 1873, and built at a cost of £500,000, from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott. These last comprise the Home, Foreign, Colonial and India Offices. The offices of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are in Downing Street, between the Treasury and the new Public Offices.

Still bearing southward, we reach Westminster, with the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall, and, opposite, Westminster Abbey, which, as an ecclesiastical structure, ranks next in importance to St. Paul's Cathedral. Westward, through Great George Street, is St. James's Park, extending to Buckingham Palace.



·THAMES EMBANKMENT.

The Thames Embankment, extending from Westminster to Blackfriars on the Middlesex side of the Thames, is a solid river wall of granite, eight feet in thickness, and forty feet in height. Its entire width is 100 feet, and underneath the road-











way are two tunnels, one for the great sewer and the other for gas pipes and telegraph wires. It is about 2300 yards in length, and was constructed in 1864-70, under the direction of Sir Joseph Bazalgette, the engineer of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the total cost having been nearly £2,000,000 sterling. It is traversed underground by the Metropolitan District Railway. The principal public buildings on the Embankment are the City of London School, finished in 1883; Sion College Library, erected in 1886; Medical Examination Hall, of which the first stone was laid in 1886 by the Queen; and the offices of the London School Board. The Temple Library and the river front of Somerset House, also overlook the embankment, and the Guildhall School of Music, erected in 1886, at a cost of £22,000, is in Tudor Street, a little to the north of the Blackfriars end. The Embankment is adorned with six statues, viz. of General Outram, William Tyndale, Robert Raikes, Robert Burns, Isimbart Brunnel, and John Stuart Mill. The celebrated Egyptian Obelisk known as "Cleopatra's Needle," from Alexandria, was erected here in 1878.

Embankments have also been made at Lambeth and Chelsea; and the buildings on the former, comprising St. Thomas's Hospital, from their commanding site and grand elevation, cannot fail to attract the attention of the stranger passing up or down the Thames.

London, with regard to the circumstance of navigation, is so situated on the Thames, and has such extensive docks, as to possess every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, without its dangers. Thus London ranks as the most opulent city in Europe.

In London there are two styles of cabs—the "Hansom" and the "Four-wheeler." A table of fares is affixed to the inside of the cab, and a copy of them, with other regulations, is generally placed in a prominent situation on the cab-stand.

The Omnibus is also a great institution in London, some 1,500 traversing the streets in every direction. The fares are very moderate, and, like cabs, these vehicles are under the special supervision of the police.

The Metropolitan Railways are a great public convenience, and the Tramways, which have been so extensively introduced in the suburbs the last few years, are largely patronized.

















Objects of the Greatest Interest.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—St. Paul's Cathedral, from its great height and central position, may be considered the most commanding structure in London, and, as a mighty architectural achievement, second only to its great prototype, St. Peter's at Rome. The present building—the third since the original Church was founded about A.D. 612, by Ethelbert, King of Kent—was commenced in 1675, and completed in 1710, under one architect (Sir Christopher Wren), one bishop (Dr. Compton), and one master mason.

St. Paul's covers nearly the site of the old Cathedral, and is 500 feet long, 286 feet wide, and from the floor to the top of the cross 400 feet in height. The interior is very imposing, and none the less so from wanting that superfluous ornamentation and gilding so common in Italian churches. The pavement is formed of alternate slabs of black and white marble, and the walls are to a certain extent adorned with monuments to illustrious men, including John Howard the philanthropist, Dr. Johnson, Lord Nelson, Captain Cook, Marquis Cornwallis, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Sir John Moore, Sir C. J. Napier, and J. M. W. Turner. There is also a very noteworthy monument to the late Duke of Wellington.

A magnificent reredos executed in white marble, with bands and panels of coloured stone, has recently been erected at the east end of the choir, at a cost of about £36,000. The effect as seen from the nave is very fine. The general intention of the design is to express the incarnation and life of our Lord, in a series of sculptures in relief.

The Crypt, now used only as a place of interment, contains the ashes of Sir Christopher Wren, and those of his son and granddaughter; Sir Joshua Reynolds, J. M. W. Turner, the great landscape painter; the altar tombs of Robert Mylne, the architect of the first Blackfriars Bridge; and of John Rennie (who designed the present London Bridge). Within this solemn temple also are the graves of Wellington, Picton, Collingwood, and the great naval hero, Nelson.

The great Bell and Clock are celebrated, and the former strikes the hour daily, but is only tolled on the death of a member of the Royal Family. It is 10 feet in diameter, and weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The pendulum of the clock is 14 feet in length, with a mass of one hundredweight at its lower extremity. The new







bell, "Great Paul," is 17 tons in weight and 9 feet 6½ inches in diameter at the lips. The Choir was formerly divided from the body of the Church by the organ gallery, but the organ having been removed to the Choir, an uninterrupted view of the interior from west to east is opened up, and the whole space is available for public worship.



INTERIOR OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

There is divine service three times daily: at eight in the morning, at a quarter before ten, and in the afternoon at a quarter past three or a quarter past four, according to the season of the year. From January to April there is also a special Sunday service, at seven in the evening, under the great dome, when some of the most eminent preachers of the day may be heard.

Admission to the body of the Church is free, but to the other portion the following scale of prices is charged:

Whispering, Stone and Golden Galleries, Library, Great Bell, and Geometri-

cal Staircase, 6d. Crypt, to Wellington's and Nelson's Tombs, 6d. Ball, 1s. 6d.

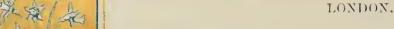
The Dome is perhaps the object of the greatest interest to the visitor, the whispering gallery running round its entire base, which is ascended by a winding staircase; the construction of this gallery is perfectly circular, and the slightest whisper can be heard round the wall from one side to the other. On a level with the whispering gallery is the Clock previously mentioned, and the Canon's library, and above which is a stone gallery; more winding stairs lead to the golden gallery above the dome, from which a good view of London and the Thames can be obtained: then if the visitor is ambitious to reach the ball at the top, which is hollow, and large enough to hold three or four people, many more steps must be ascended.











WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Westminster Abbey stands nearly opposite to the Houses of Parliament, and is, beyond doubt, the most interesting among the many places of worship in the metropolis. It was founded about A.D. 616, by

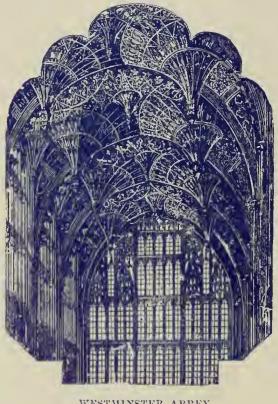
King Sebert, enlarged by King Edgar and Edward the Confessor and rebuilt by Henry the Third and Edward the First.

Christopher Wren added the Western towers.

The pen cannot possibly do adequate justice to the glories of this most noble of buildings, whether we regard its magnificent Gothie architecture or its historical associations, awakening, as they do, memories of great events which have occurred within its walls, both in ancient and modern times.

Here the Kings and Queens of England, from Edward the Confessor to Victoria, have been crowned, and many of them have found their last resting-place. Here several of England's most eminent men have been interred, and the monuments seattered throughout this solemn retreat record the names of some of the most illustrious characters in different ages.

The appearance of the interior of the building is commanding, of which a full view can at once be obtained at the western entrance.

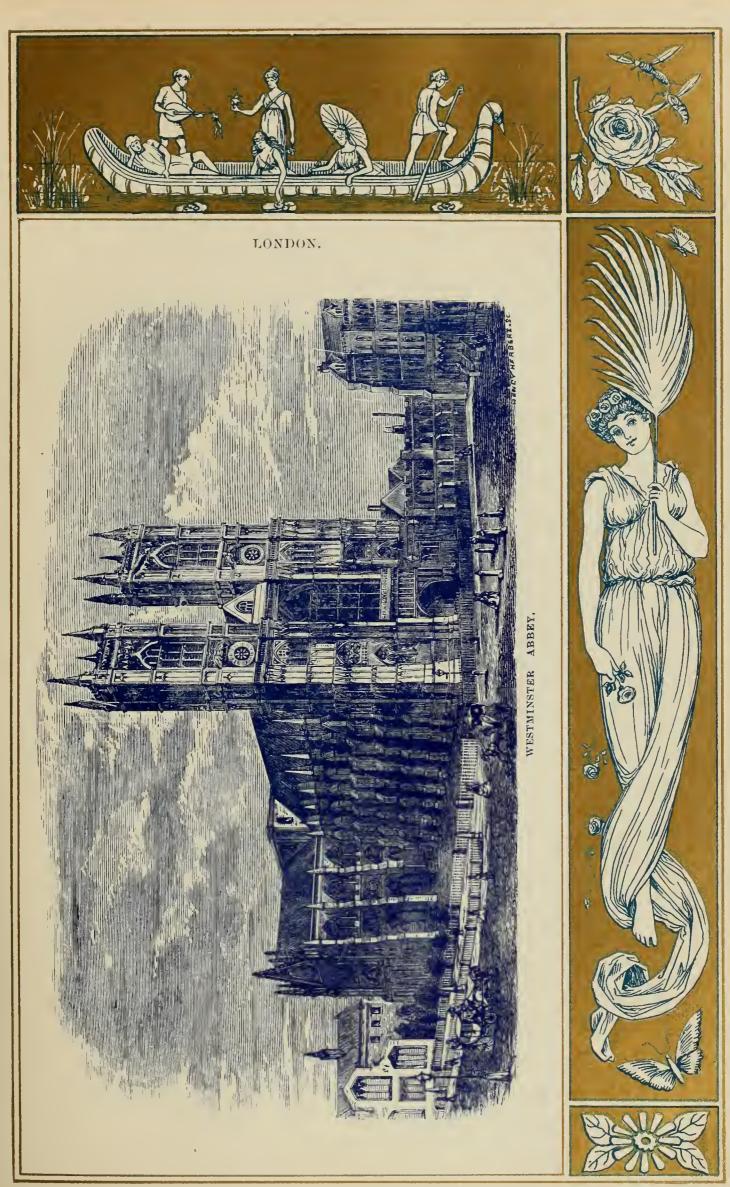


WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

(Henry VII's Chapel.)

The most interesting part of the building is the southern transept, in a portion of which, appropriately called the Poets' Corner, are the tombs or monuments of several of our greatest poets, including the graves of Chaucer (the Father of English poetry), and Spenser; also the memorials of Shakespeare. Milton, Dryden, Gay, Addison, and the great novelist, Charles Dickens. The most remarkable gravestones here are those of Samuel Johnson, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, David Garrick and his wife, and Lord Macaulay.

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INTERIOR OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

In the North Transept are the ashes of those great statesmen, Pitt, Fox, Canning, and Castlereagh; here also is the grave of Lord Palmerston. There are nine chapels — St. Benedict's Chapel, St. Edmund's Chapel, St. Nicholas' Chapel, Henry the VII's Chapel, St. Paul's Chapel, Edward the Confessor's Chapel, St. Erasmus's Chapel, St. John Baptist's Chapel, and Abbot Islip's Chapel, all associated with departed greatness.

The Abbey is usually open to the public between the hours of 11 and 3, and also, during the summer months, from 4

to 6. Admission to the greater part is free; but to the chapels, where most of the royal tombs are located and the services of a guide are required, an entrance fee of sixpence for each person is demanded.

The services are full choral, and commence, on Sundays at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; on week days, 7.45 and 10 a.m., and 3 p.m. The Rev. George Granville Bradley, D.D., &c., is the present Dean.

THE TOWER OF LONDON is among the most notable of English historic buildings. It stands on the left bank of the Thames, and dates as far back as the time of Julius Cæsar. The present structure is separated from the general mass of houses by Tower Hill, and is entered through the Lion's Gate. Admission, Mondays and Saturdays, free; other days, one shilling.

The principal objects of interest are the Traitor's Gate, the Bloody Tower, and the Bell Tower, containing the Governor's lodgings. The other Towers are known as the White Tower (or Keep), the oldest of them all:—

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THE LION TOWER, THE BRICK TOWER,

THE MIDDLE TOWER, THE BOWYER TOWER, and

THE SALT TOWER, THE BEAUCHAMP TOWER.

The Jewel House, which contains the magnificent display of the Crown Jewels, and St. Peter's Chapel, the resting-place of many distinguished and unfortunate dead, are amongst the most interesting curiosities of the Tower.

The two murdered sons of Edward IV., their Uncle Clarence, Anne Boleyn, Lady Jane Grey, and Sir Walter Raleigh are but a few of those who have met their fate here more or less unjustly.

Many curiosities were destroyed in 1841, by a fire which broke out in the Armoury, where a great many small-arms had been stored; but there still remains a remarkable collection of armour and trophies of various dates.

Probably no building in the world has such a history as the Tower of London, the mere mention of its name recalling the most stirring events of former times, whether considered as a royal residence, or, as it afterwards became, a State prison.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT form a magnificent structure and monument of England's wealth, occupying the site of the former buildings destroyed by fire in 1834, and may be viewed to great advantage from the river, as shown in the illustration. This splendid pile—which was erected from the designs of Sir Charles Barry, and has cost nearly £3,000,000 sterling—covers an area of 8 acres, and has 100 stairways, 1,100 apartments, and 2 miles of corridors.

The Façade is 900 feet in length, of Gothic style; and it is decorated with the statues and shields of arms of our kings and queens, from the Conquest to the present date.

The Chambers in which the debates are carried on can be visited on Saturdays, by orders to be obtained gratis at the Lord Chamberlain's office, at the south-west corner of the building, which is situated in the court next to Victoria Tower. To attend the debates in the House of Lords it is necessary to be prepared with a peer's order; and formerly a member's ticket admitted to the House of Commons during the sitting of Parliament; now, however, a ballot of precedence takes place in the Hall among those waiting for admission.

The decorations of both Chambers are exceedingly elaborate and costly. The Victoria Tower, the most conspicuous erection in the metropolis, is 75 feet square and 346 feet high. The clock is celebrated as by far the largest and most accurate in the







world. Its dial measures more than 22 feet across, and it strikes upon "Big Ben" (14 tons), the heaviest bell in England excepting "Great Paul." It telegraphs its own time twice a day to its makers, Messrs. E. Dent and Co., at 61, Strand, and can always be depended on to the second.

The House, or more properly the Hall of Peers, is 97 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 45 feet high; but it is so dark that much of the effect of its magnificent fittings and embellishments is quite lost. The Hall of the Commons is 69 feet in length, 45 feet in width, and 45 feet in height. It is somewhat plainer in its decorations, but is nevertheless a very beautiful room.

The principal entrances are through Westminster Hall and Old Palace Yard, both leading into the Central Hall, to the right of which is the House of Lords, and to the left the House of Commons.

Admission by free tickets, obtainable at the Lord Chamberlain's office, Victoria Tower, every Saturday, 10 to 4.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The British Museum, standing on the site of the old building (formerly Montague House) in Great Russell Street, was built between 1823-52, and has very recently been further enlarged. It is one of the most imposing structures of the kind in the world. Its origin dates from 1753, when Parliament gave Sir Hans Sloane £20,000 for his entire collection of valuable curiosities and works of art. Since that time its treasures have been largely increased both by donations and purchases. In 1880, the Natural History Collection was removed to South Kensington, and an almost entire re-arrangement of the antiquities and other objects, still retained in Great Russell Street, has thus been rendered possible. A very large number of objects previously stored away out of the public view, are now exhibited, and the general attractiveness and usefulness of the Museum has been greatly increased.

The Library, which receives one copy of every book published in the United Kingdom, contains more than one million and a half of printed volumes, besides a large and exceedingly valuable collection of manuscripts, and a department of prints and drawings. Admission to the Reading Room, which is an imposing circular hall, 140 feet in diameter, with seats and desks for readers, is only by "readers' tickets," obtainable on written application to the principal librarian, accompanied by a recommendation from some well-known housekeeper. Visitors are, however, allowed to view the Reading Room from the doorway. The contents of the building are arranged under seven

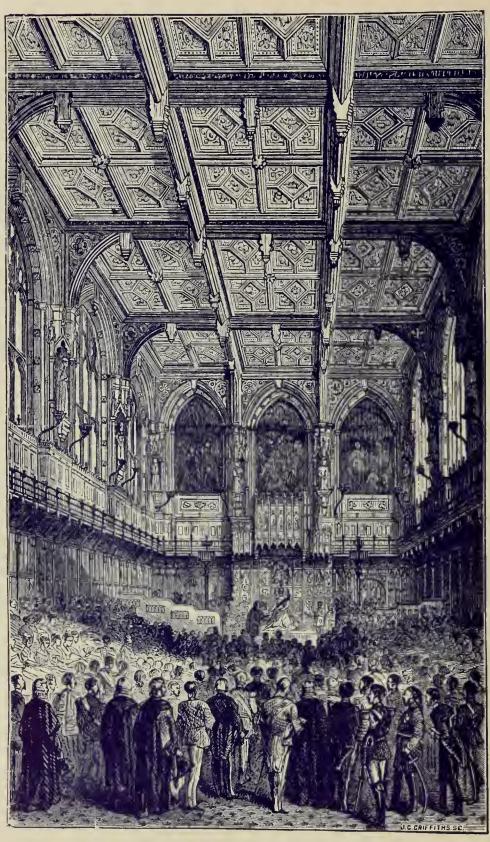












INTERIOR VIEW OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS. (Her Majesty the Queen Opening Parliament.)







sections:—Printed books (maps and plans), Prints and Drawings, Oriental Antiquities, British and Mediæval Antiquities, an Ethnography, Greek and Roman antiquities, and Coins and Medals. The Museum is open daily, free, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4, 5 or 6 o'clock or later, according to the season of the year. The Reading Room is lighted in the evening by the electric light.

The NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, at South Kensington, has been erected on a part of the site of the Exhibition of 1862, and was built from a design by Mr. Waterhouse, to receive the Natural History Collection previously exhibited in the Great Russell Street building. The new Museum, which is very handsome, is 675 feet in length, is Romanesque in style, and consists of a central structure, with wings flanked by towers. It faces the Cromwell Road. The central hall contains an "index" museum. The Geological, Palæontological and Ornithological Collections, are on the ground floor, as are also the Corals, Shells, Insects, Fish, and Reptiles. The Mammalian and Mineralogical Collections, are on the first floor; the Botanical Collection, and an interesting Osteological Collection, are on the second floor. The Museum is open daily, free.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY (Trafalgar Square), as an architectural building, possesses little taste in its design. It is situated, however, in one of the very best situations in London, and was founded in the year 1824. It is here that the great collection of pictures, purchased by, and given or bequeathed to the nation, are exhibited.

This Gallery is rich in specimens of every school, but in consequence of their being so numerous, it is quite impossible to mention even the most noted. A large number of pictures have been presented and bequeathed to the institution since its foundation; whilst many thousands of pounds have been expended in the purchase of works of art since that time. One of the latest additions is a Holy Family, by Raphael, purchased off the Duke of Marlborough for £70,000, believed to be the largest sum ever given for a picture.

Admission free, excepting on Thursdays and Fridays, which are students' days; the public are admitted those days only, after 12 o'clock, on payment of 6d.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—This exhibition takes place annually, from May to the beginning of August, at Burlington House, Piecadilly; the pictures exhibited being always the latest works of living artists. Entrance fee, 1s. A Winter











Exhibition of the works of old masters has been held for a number of years past.

Attached to this institution is a School of Art for the free instruction of students in the art of painting. This is a private society, and is superintended and controlled by the Queen. Any person of good character and sufficient capacity can, if approved on examination by the council, become a member of the school.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY has been removed from South Kensington, in consequence of the danger from fire to which it was exposed, and is at present housed at Bethnal Green Museum.

It was founded in 1857, for the purpose of collecting portraits of celebrated persons deceased. There are more than 700 portraits on view.

The exhibition is open on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 till 10, free; Thursdays and Fridays, from 10 to 4, 5 or 6, free; Wednesdays, from 10 to 4, 5 or 6, on payment of 6d.



THE ALBERT HALL AND MEMORIAL.

THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL, in South Kensington, originated from the report of a committee appointed by Her Majesty the Queen, consisting of the late Earl of Derby, the late Earl of Clarendon, the late Sir Charles Eastlake, and Mr. William Cubitt, to decide upon the form of a national monument of the late Prince Consort. It is an immense building in the form of a circus, and was opened in 1871. With the advantages of a spacious orchestra and a magnificent organ, concerts and oratorios on a large scale are given here.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL, situated in Kensington Gardens, and opposite the Royal Albert Hall, is a remarkably elegant and richly-ornamented structure, from the design of Sir Gilbert Scott. Under the canopy is a colossal figure of the Prince Consort, and the principal groups of sculpture at the base are





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emblematical of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The minor groups represent Agriculture, Manufacture, Commerce, and

Engineering. The height of the spire is 175 feet.

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.—This handsome building was opened publicly by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., on January 22nd, 1876. It occupies a commanding site facing Westminster Abbey, covering a space of nearly three acres. It consists of a main Hall about 340 feet long and 150 feet wide, surrounded by galleries. In the centre is the great stage, on which variety entertainments are daily given—afternoon and evening. At the west end is the Theatre (sometime known as the "Imperial" Theatre) capable of holding upwards of 2,000 people. At the east end is St. Stephen's Hall constructed some six years since. This Hall is used for all kinds of entertainments and shows. It is also capable of accommodating over 2,000 people. Underneath St. Stephen's Hall is the great Swimming Bath, in which most of the celebrated events have taken place in recent years—here is given an aquatic entertainment twice daily. In the South Gallery there is a library and reading room, and in the East Gallery a dining room.

The Royal Aquarium is known throughout the world as the centre of novelty—from Zazel, who was propelled from a cannon, to Krao, the missing link—every conceivable performance, and nearly every specimen of the human race have been habitated within its walls. Laplanders, and Autochthones of Tierra del Fuego, Zulus, and Sioux Indians, have all in turn made it their

rendezvous.

But the attractions are by no means confined to racial rarities. Music still occupies a prominent place in its entertainment. There is the grand organ, one of the largest in London, and the permanent orchestra (Mr. now Sir Arthur Sullivan originally presided over it), which enjoys a high reputation, and ballad concerts are given every evening. In the picture galleries the world famed collection of the eminent caricaturist George Cruikshank, which was purchased at a heavy cost by the society some years ago, and was arranged by Cruikshank himself, is on view all day. To these should be added the billiard rooms, insectorium, zoological department, aviaries, &c.

MUSEUMS.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, and the NATURAL HISTORY MU-

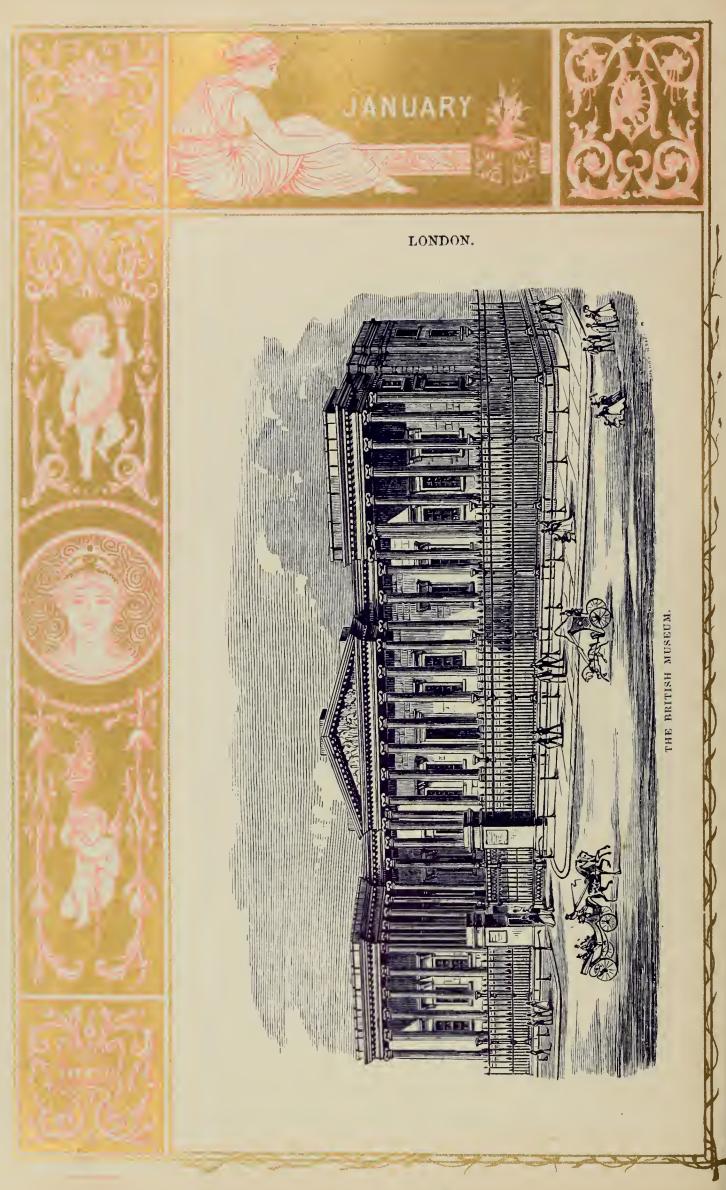
SEUM, descriptions of which have been previously given.

South Kensington Museum, is a Museum of Art, and of Manufactures connected with the Arts. It is built upon an estate purchased with the surplus funds of the Exhibition of 1851, and since its origin has become one of the largest and most important museums in the world. Its collections of modern and mediæval art, comprising paintings, sculptures, jewels, carving, goldsmiths' work, armour, porcelain, tapestries, &c., are highly interesting. It contains a very valuable collection of pictures,



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LONDON.

presented to the nation by Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sheepslanks, and others. The celebrated cartoons of Raphael, formerly at Hampton Court Palace, are now exhibited here. The Government Department of Science and Art occupies one portion of the building, the other being devoted to the Museum.—Admission is free on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 10; but on students' days, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 10 to 4, 5 or 6, according to season, 6d. is charged. There is a good restaurant in the building.

THE BETHNAL GEEEN MUSEUM was opened during the summer of 1872, and is similar in character to that at South Kensington, of which it is an offshoot. The chief attractions at the Bethnal Green Museum are contributions on loan from possessors of works of fine art and vertu, which, with the examples lent from South Kensington, combine to make a collection which is most interesting. The National Portrait

Gallery is temporarily housed here.

The Soane Museum, at No. 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields. This museum will be found very interesting to admirers of architectural antiquities, relies of ancient art, paintings, models, &c. It was bequeathed to the nation by Sir John Soane, R.A. The celebrated Egyptian sarcophagus of alabaster, discovered by Belzoni in 1816, and ascertained to be over 3,000 years old, is here. There is also a choice collection of pictures, among them being some specimens of Canaletti, Hogarth, &c. This Museum is open to the public free from 11 to 5 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, excepting in the months of February and March, then on Tuesdays and Thursdays only.

THE CITY MUSEUM, Guildball, open free, daily.

TRINITY HOUSE MUSEUM, Tower Hill.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, 17, Bloomsbury Square.—Open free every day but Saturday.

Institute of Civil Engineers' Museum, 25, Great George

Street, Westminster.—Admission, by member's order.

KING'S COLLEGE MUSEUM, Somerset House.—Admission by introduction of a member or student.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, Burlington House, Piceadilly.

—Admission, by personal introduction of a fellow.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, Inner Circle, Regent's Park.—Admission by Fellow's order. Open daily, except Wednesdays, from 9 till sunset.

ROYAL INSTITUTION'S MUSEUM, Albemarle Street.—Admis-

sion by member's order daily.

PATENT MUSEUM, South Kensington Museum.—Admission free.

ROYAL NAVAL MUSEUM, Greenwich Hospital, admission free, daily.

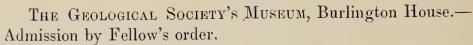
THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, Burlington House.











ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM AND WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART, 18, Tufton Street, Westminster.

WAR OFFICE MUSEUM, Pall Mall.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, Hanover Square.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE MUSEUM, Great College Street, Camden Town.

The Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn Street, is devoted to the exhibition of all the mineral products of Great Britain and the Colonies. Professors are attached to this Museum, who lecture on metallurgy, natural history, and chemistry. It contains a perfectly unique collection of fossils and rocks, systematically arranged, illustrative of the geology of the British Islands. It is open to the public every day except Friday.

The India Museum, South Kensington, was originally located in the East India House, Fenchurch Street. It was afterwards removed to the India Office, Whitehall, and in 1880 transferred to South Kensington. It is one of the most interesting exhibitions in the metropolis, and contains a very large and carefully arranged collection, illustrating the antiquities, arts, industries and social life of the peoples of India. Open daily, from 10 to 4, 5 or 6 o'clock, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays free; on other days on payment of sixpence.

THE UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall Yard, contains many military and naval trophies, and some curious models of great engagements, amongst which are those of the field and battle of Waterloo, with 190,000 metal figures. This Institution is supported by private subscription, and is open to the public, on presentation of a member's ticket, every day except Friday.

THE MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS is situated on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields. Admission is to be obtained on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 12 to 4. This Museum is closed during the month of September.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, 22, Albemarle Street, is open every day except Saturdays, to visitors provided with a member's ticket, from 11 until 4.

THE MUSEUM OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, Blom-









field Street, Moorfields, contains a collection of curiosities presented to the institution by various missionaries, and is open free on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

There are also museums at the Bank of England, the Tower, Woolwich Arsenal, and several of the Hospitals and other Societies.

PICTURE GALLERIES.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square.—Open to the public free, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 6 in summer, and from 10 to 4 in winter, but is closed for cleaning on Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter day. The Students' days are Thursdays and Fridays, when the public are not admitted until after 12 and then by payment of sixpence.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond Street.—Admission One Shilling.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, temporarily removed from South Kensington to Bethnal Green Museum. Admission Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 10, and on Thursdays and Fridays from 10 to dusk, free; on Wednesdays from 10 to dusk on payment of 6d.

ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piceadilly.—Is open from the first Monday in May to the first Monday in August, from 8 to 7. Admission One Shilling.

Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.—Is open in April, May, June and July, from 9 till 6, and from December to March, from 9 to 5. Admission One Shilling.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS 5, Pall Mall East.—The Exhibition is open from 9 till dusk, from Easter to the end of July, and from December to March. Admission One Shilling.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 192, Piccadilly.—Exhibition from Easter to end of July, from 9 to 6, and from December to end of February, from 10 to 4. Admission One Shilling.

THE DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—Contains a superb collection of the most important pictures by Gustave Doré. Open every day from 10 to 6. Admission One Shilling.

FRENCH PICTURE GALLERY, 120, PALL MALL, S.W.

There are also many private collections of pictures, which can be viewed by special permission of the owners, of which the following are the principal:—



REGISTERED

41







The Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace; the Duke of Sutherland's, Stafford House, St. James's; the Duke of Westminster's, Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor Street; the Duke of Wellington's, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner; the Duke of Bedford's, 81, Eaton Square; the Earl of Ellesmere's, Bridgwater House, St. James's; Sir Robert Peel's, 12, Stratton Street; the Marquis of Lansdowne's, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square; the Duke of Devonshire's, Piccadilly; Hertford House, Manchester Square, the residence of Lady Wallace; Lord Ashburton's, Piccadilly.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Water Colours from January to May; Drawings from June to end of August. Admission One Shilling.

LAW COURTS.

The various Law Courts and Inns of Court next demand attention.

THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE, are situated on the north side of East Strand. They comprise, in one immense building, all the various Courts, previously so scattered, and supply a want long felt by the profession and public generally, as well as form an important contribution to the modern architecture of the metropolis. The buildings cost about three-quarters of a million sterling, are Gothic in style, and were designed by Mr. G. E. Street.

Westminster Hall was built in 1399, on the site of a former edifice erected during the reign of William II, being part of the old palace of Westminster. Admission free. The Hall is 290 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 110 feet high; the roof being of oak, and the finest in the kingdom. Many important trials have taken place here, notably that of Sir William Wallace, Sir Thomas More, the Earl of Strafford, and Charles I. The higher courts of law formerly held their sittings in apartments connected with this Hall. They are now removed to the Royal Courts of Justice. In the corridor through which the Houses of Parliament are reached are some good statues of eminent statesmen.

THE TEMPLE lies between Fleet Street and the Thames, and is divided into the Inner and Middle Temple. This celebrated place was inhabited by the Knights Templars until their downfall in the twelfth century. It is now the property of the Benchers of both societies. The roof of the Middle Temple Hall







is considered a marvellous piece of architecture, and is worthy of inspection.

GRAY'S INN is an Inn of Court, with Staples Inn and Barnard's Inn, two Inns of Chancery, attached. The Hall of this Inn was erected in 1560, and the Gardens laid out about the year 1600. Lord Burghley and Lord Bacon resided within this Inn, as did also Bradshaw, who took an active part in the trial of Charles I.

Lincoln's Inn, also an Inn of Court, has likewise two Inns of Chancery attached, Furnival's Inn and Thavies' Inn. The new Hall and Library were built in 1845. The former has a roof of carved oak. The Chapel, designed by Inigo Jones, was built in 1623, and the minister is selected by the benchers, from the most eminent divines of the Established Church. Inns of Court are large establishments, containing apartments for the residence of law students, who, after undergoing examination and residing for a certain time within the Inn, are duly qualified to be called to the Bar. As a rule, the public can gain admission to all the Law Courts on the days and hours when they are sitting.

CITY POLICE COURTS.

Mansion House. — Chief Magistrate, the Lord Mayor. Hours of attendance, 12 to 2 daily; Saturdays, 11 to 2.

Guildhall.—An Alderman in rotation. Hours of attendance, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS,

Bow Street.—Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

CLERKENWELL.—King's Cross Road, W.C.

Dalston.—Stoke Newington Road, N.

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH.

Hammersmith.—Vernon Street, Hammersmith Road.

Lambeth.—Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.—Great Marlborough Street, W.

Marylebone.—Seymour Place, Bryanston Square, W.

Southwark.—Blackman Street, Borough, S.W.

THAMES.—Arbour Street East, Stepney, E.

Wandsworth.—Putney Bridge Road, S.W.

WESTMINSTER. - Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W.

WORSHIP STREET.—Finsbury, E.C.

PRISONS.

NEWGATE PRISON, Old Bailey.—This Building, under the eontrol of the Corporation of London, was long ranked as the

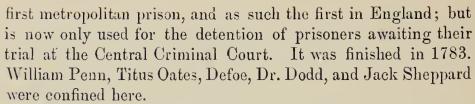












MILLBANK PRISON is situated close to Vauxhall Bridge, on the Middlesex side of the Thames. This establishment is under the Superintendence of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State. It was constructed chiefly for the reformation of convicts, who are kept at work in various manufactures, for which they receive payment, under certain regulations. This building was erected at a cost of £500,000.

The other prisons are,—
THE MODEL PRISON, Caledonian Road, N.
THE CITY OF LONDON PRISON, Holloway, N.
FULHAM FEMALE PRISON.
WANDSWORTH COMMON PRISON, S.W.; and
WORMWOOD SCRUBS PRISON.

ROYAL BUILDINGS AND RESIDENCES.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE is the town residence of Her Majesty. It was commenced by George IV, partially finished by William IV, and occupied for the first time by Queen Victoria.

From here the royal processions on all occasions start.

The interior is magnificently decorated, and contains a collection of very fine pictures, the works of Rembrandt, Rubens, and other great masters. The principal State apartments are the Green Drawing Room, The Throne Room, the Picture Gallery, the Grand Saloon, the Yellow Drawing Room, and the State Dining Room. Court Balls, Drawing Rooms, and Concerts are given at Buckingham Palace.

During the absence of the Court a special order can be obtained from the Lord Chamberlain, at St. James's Palace, for admission to view the state apartments.

The gardens attached to the Palace are charming, and contain a pavilion designed by the late Prince Consort.

The Royal stables or mews are just in the rear of the building, and well worth a visit, which can be accomplished by obtaining an order from the Master of the Horse.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, which has been before mentioned in connection with the lévees and drawing-rooms held in







LONDON.

its State apartments by the Queen or Prince and Princess of Wales, is an unsightly building, facing St. James's Street. From the time of the burning of the Palace of Whitehall to the occupation of Buckingham Palace by her Majesty, it was always the official residence of royalty. It is decorated in a very superior style, and has suites of large apartments fitted for official receptions, &c. It still gives title to the "Court of St. James's." Guard-mounting takes place in the Quadrangle every morning at a quarter to eleven o'clock, when the fine bands of the Household Brigade may be heard to great advantage.

On the other side of the road leading to St. James's Park

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE now the residence of the Prince of Wales. This building was constructed for John Churchill, the Great Duke of Marlborough, and was subsequently occupied by Prince Leopold, the late King of the Belgians, and Queen Adelaide, widow of William IV, and was afterwards used as an exhibition for the Vernon and Turner Galleries. Though unostentatious in outward appearances, it has been most elegantly fitted up for its present royal occupants.

CLARENCE House, St. James's, the residence of the Duke of Edinburgh.

Kensington Palace is situated on the west side of Kensington Gardens, and was the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and birthplace of her Majesty; who, however, has never occupied it since her accession to the throne.

MANSIONS OF THE NOBILITY.

LAMBETH PALACE, the official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is situated at the foot of Lambeth Bridge. The Chapel, erected in the 12th century, and the Lollards' Tower, are interesting historical relics. The former, in which their Graces are consecrated, is 600 years old, the latter being about The Palace contains a library of 20,000 volumes, among which are many valuable MSS.

Appley House.—This building, originally built by the Lord Chancellor Apsley, is situated at Hyde Park corner. It has of late years been considerably enlarged and faced with stone. It is famous as the residence of the late Duke of Welling-The Banquet Hall, where the Waterloo banquets were held, faces Hyde Park, and contains some of the best pictures in









England. Among them are to be found specimens of Correggio, Teniers, Spagnoletti, Velasquez, and many others of equal fame. Next to Apsley House is the residence of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, which also contains some fine pictures.

Stafford House, in the occupation of the Duke of Sutherland, was originally built for the Duke of York, son of George III, and ranks among the most splendid of the residences of the nobility. It is situated between the Green Park and St. James's Park, and was built at a cost of a quarter of a million sterling. The Dining-room and Picture-gallery are unequalled, the latter containing specimens of Raphael, Guido, Murillo, Titian, Rubens, Velasquez, the Poussins, Van Dyck, Albert Durer, Watteau, Teniers, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Wilkie, Lawrence, Delaroche, Winterhalter, Landseer, and many others.

BRIDGWATER HOUSE, the residence of the Earl of Ellesmere, contains also a choice collection of pictures, comprising upwards of three hundred specimens of the first masters of almost every school. Among these may be mentioned the works of Del Piombo, Tintoretto, the two Caraccis, Domenicheno, Salvator Rosa, Claude, Rembrandt, Vandervelde, &c., &c. This gallery is said to be worth more than a quarter of a million sterling. The days of admission are Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

BATH HOUSE (82, Piccadilly) has also a collection of valuable pictures, including the works of nearly all the great masters. This building is in the occupation of Lord Ashburton.

Devonshire House (Piccadilly) is the town residence of the Duke of Devonshire. It contains a valuable Library, and a noteworthy collection of pictures.

GROSVENOR HOUSE (Upper Grosvenor Street) is the residence of the Duke of Westminster. It has a commanding exterior, and contains a magnificent gallery of pictures, well supplied with specimens of Claude and Rubens.

HERTFORD HOUSE (Manchester Square), the property of Sir Richard Wallace, has also a fine collection of paintings.

PEEL'S HOUSE (Whitehall) was the residence of the late Sir Robert Peel.

HOLDERNESS HOUSE (Park Lane), the London residence of the Marchioness of Londonderry.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE (Berkeley Square), celebrated for its fine collection of statuary.

Further information respecting the private collections above







mentioned may be obtained at Mitchell's Library, Old Bond Street.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES & INSTITUTIONS.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—This Society was established, in the year 1660, for the purpose of advancing experimental philosophy. It is now located in the new building known as Burlington House, Piccadilly, its former place of abode having been Somerset House.

The Royal Institution of Great Britain (Albemarle Street, Piccadilly).—This institution was incorporated by charter, in the year 1800, for diffusing the knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures, and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES (Burlington House).—The objects of this Society are the encouragement and advancement of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and history of this and other countries. It possesses a good collection of books, chiefly on historical and antiquarian subjects. Founded in 1707.

THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY (Burlington House) was established in 1788, and incorporated in 1802. The object of its formation is the cultivation of the science of natural history in all its branches, and more especially of the natural history of Great Britain.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY has its offices at 117, Victoria Street, Westminster, and holds its shows in the Drill Hall of the London Scottish Volunteers, St. James's Street. It has gardens for experimental culture at Chiswick. The Imperial Institute is now in course of erection, on the grounds formerly occupied by this Society at South Kensington.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, 20, Hanover Square, W.— This Institution was founded, under the auspices of George IV, for the encouragement and promotion of general literature. Washington Irving received a medal from the Society; and among the list of pensioners are the names of Coleridge, Dr. Jamieson, Dr. Malthus, and others.

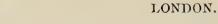
THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Burlington House) was established in 1807, for the purpose of inducing geologists to adopt one nomenclature; of facilitating the communication of new facts; and of contributing to the advancement of geological

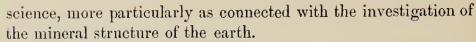












THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS (Pall Mall East) was established in 1523. The College buildings are designed in a tasteful and ornamental style, and contain a small theatre, a library, reading room, &c.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, a block of buildings designed by Dance, is situated in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The exterior is handsome and classical, with an Ionic portico; and in the interior are board and council rooms, libraries, theatres, &c., and a spacious museum, containing John Hunter's invaluable and celebrated preparations. Diplomas are granted from this Institution to practising surgeons, after a searching examination by a committee composed of the senior members of the Society. The Museum is open to visitors on the first four days of every week.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY (17, Bloomsbury Square) grants diplomas to apothecaries and chemists, after examination. There is a laboratory, an excellent museum, and library here. The Society's meetings are held twice a month.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS was established 1754, and carries on its proceedings at a spacious house in John Street, Adelphi. The chief object of this Society is to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce of the kingdom, by giving honorary or pecuniary rewards for the communication to the Society, and through it to the public, of all such useful inventions, improvements, and discoveries as tend to that end.

THE ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Hanover Square) was instituted in 1825-6, for the advancement of zoology, and the introduction and exhibition of subjects of the animal kingdom, alive or in a state of preservation. The menagerie and gardens of this Society occupy 30 acres of land in Regent's Park, forming one of the most attractive exhibitions in London, and contains the finest zoological collection in the world.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY was founded in 1836, for the promotion and diffusion of botanical science. The gardens of this Society, in the inner circle of Regent's Park, are beautifully laid out, and during "the Season" prove very attractive—flower shows and promenades being frequently held. They cover 18 acres of ground, and contain a large conservatory.

The London Institution (Finsbury Circus).—This splendid metropolitan institution was founded in 1805, by a number of bankers and merchants in the City, for the purpose of providing







a library to contain works of intrinsic value, lectures for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and a reading-room for the daily papers, periodicals, &c.

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON, 22, Albemarle Street,

W.

THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY, University College.

THE ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, 20, Hanover Square, W.

THE PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 20, Hanover Square, W.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, 25, Great George Street, Westminster.

THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY, Burlington House.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 1, Savile Row.

THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, 20, Hanover Square, W.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.

THE ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY, 9, Adelphi Ter., Strand.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN, 3, Hanover Square.

The University of London.—The University of London was instituted November 28th, 1836, and consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, senate, and graduates. It confers honours, without distinction of class, upon students attending various colleges in London, all the medical schools, and most of the colleges belonging to the different religious denominations throughout the empire. The standard of examination for degrees in medicine is high, and, consequently, successful students greatly prize their honours. The new structure of the University at Burlington House presents a magnificent front to Burlington Gardens, and is in every respect well adapted to the purposes of the institution.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 17, Oxford Mansions, Oxford Street, W.

Institute of Actuaries, Staples Inn, W.C.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square.

ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, 22, Great George Street, Westminster.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 4 & 5, Tenterden Street, Hanover Square.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square.

MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, 22, Albemarle Street.









THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, 22, Albemarle Street, W. VICTORIA INSTITUTE, 8, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Northumberland Avenue.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF HELLENIC STUDIES, 22, Albemarle Street, W.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, 5A, Pall Mall East.

Society of Biblical Archæology, 9, Conduit Street, and 11, Hart Street, Bloomsbury.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND, 6 & 7, Adelphi Terrace.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, 20, Hanover Square, W.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Burlington House.

ROYAL SOCIETY CLUB, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.

INVENTORS' INSTITUTE, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 20, Hanover Square, W.

GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION, University College.

CLINICAL SOCIETY, 20, Hanover Square, W.

Physical Society, Royal College of Science, South Kensington Museum.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq. The Quekert Microscopical Club, 20, Hanover Sq., W.

THE DOCKS.

St. Katherine's Docks, near the Tower, cover (with store-houses) 24 acres, and are nearest to the City.

THE LONDON DOCKS, Wapping, are 90 acres in extent. The Warehouses of this Company are the depôts of the wine and tobacco importations.

THE COMMERCIAL DOCKS, at Rotherhithe, cover over 70 acres, 58 of which are water.

THE GRAND SURREY DOCKS adjoin the Commercial Docks, and are very extensive and convenient. They comprise four separate basins.

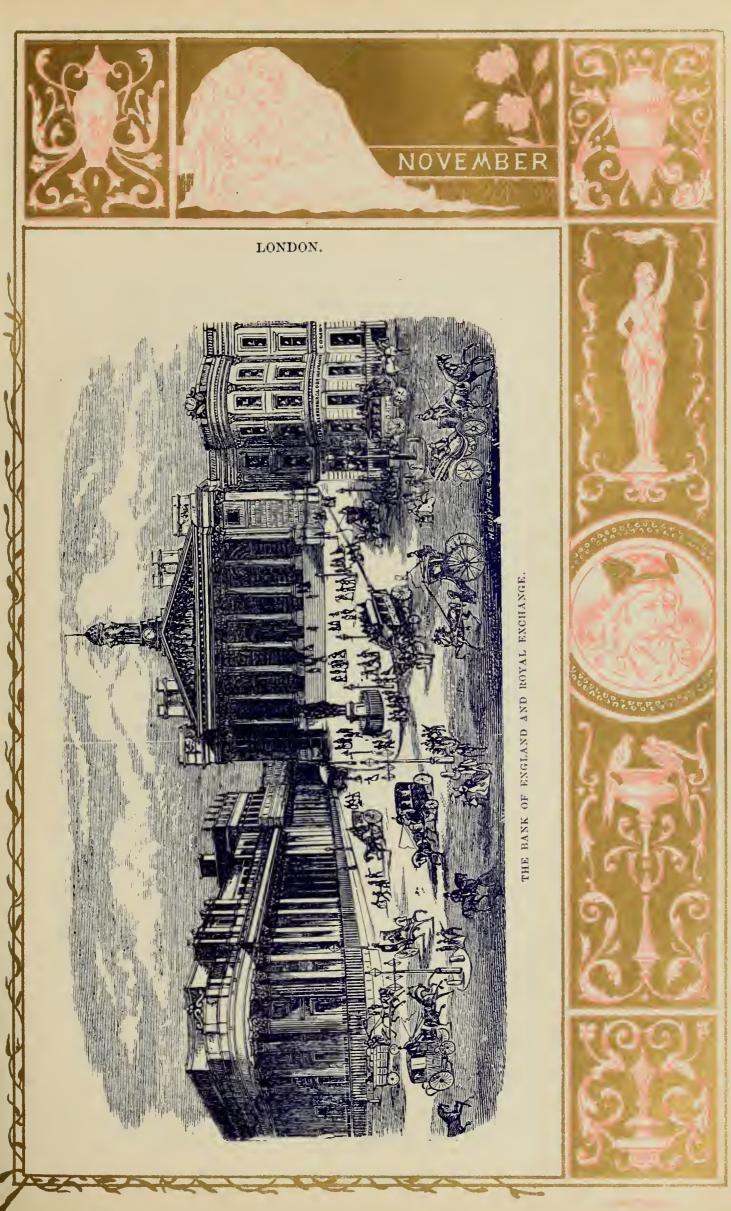
THE EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCKS are situated near Blackwall, and comprise nearly 300 acres.

THE MILLWALL DOCKS are 100 acres in extent, 35 of which are water. They are situated in the Isle of Dogs, near the East and West India Docks.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT DOCKS, below Blackwall, comprise an area of 200 acres. They were finished in 1856, and are in a flourishing condition.

THE REGENT'S CANAL BASIN, Limehouse, is used chiefly as a Depôt for coal barges.

TILBURY DOCKS. The construction of these Docks, which were

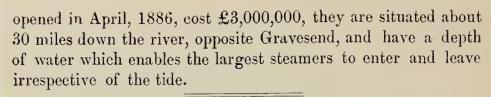


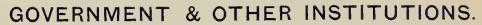




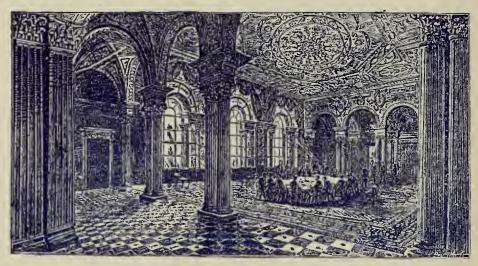








THE BANK OF ENGLAND is a heavy but magnificent mass of architecture, fronting Threadneedle Street, Lothbury, Bartholomew Lane, and Princes Street. The principal front, as seen from the corner of Cornhill, consists of a long line of wall, ornamented with handsome fluted pillars, cornices, &c., but the windows are blank, and deaden the general aspect of the building. There is much better architectural taste displayed in the interior than the exterior. This bank was established by Act of Parliament in 1693, and founded by a Scotch-



THE DIRECTORS' PARLOUR, BANK OF ENGLAND.

man named Paterson. The present building, covering an area of four acres, is situated in the heart of the City. An order must be obtained from one of the governors or directors to view the interior of the building. The public rooms, hall and rotunda, are free to the public any days, except holidays, from 9 to 3.

THE ROYAL MINT is a handsome Greeian structure on Tower Hill, and in it all the gold and silver coinage of the kingdom is assayed and struck. The front is adorned with columns and pilasters, and consists of three storeys, having a centre and wings; the centre being surmounted by a pediment, the remainder by a balustrade. The architect was Sir Robert Smirke. The building is under the direction of a master (now Chancellor of the Exchequer), and deputy master; the former position having once been held by Sir Isaac Newton. Application for admission









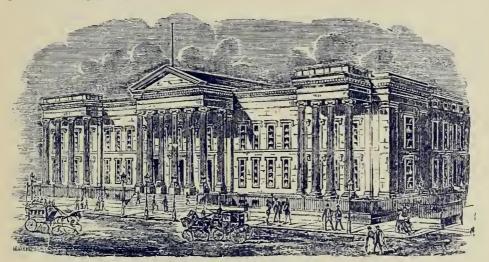
LONDON.

must be made to the master in writing, giving the name and address of the applicant, and the number of the party to be admitted.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE stands in St. Martin'sle-Grand, at the corner of Cheapside, the old building being on the eastern side, and the new building at the corner of Newgate Street, on the western side.

This establishment is the central post office of the kingdom, and on week-days presents a scene of most extraordinary bustle and commotion at about six o'clock, when letters for the evening mails are being posted. In this way some idea can be formed of the enormous mass of correspondence which emanates from the great metropolis daily to all parts of the world.

The old building was creeted between 1825 and 1829 from the designs of Sir R. Smirke, and stands upon the site of the old church of St. Martin's.



THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The enormous increase in the work of the Post Office, more especially since the Telegraph Department was added to it, rendered the erection of the new building indispensable, and the foundation-stone was laid in 1870, and the building itself was completed and opened in 1873. This building is chiefly occupied by the Telegraph Department, which the Government purchased in 1870 from the various companies throughout the kingdom at a cost of ten millions sterling.

Vast as these structures are, they are still inadequate to the postal wants of Great Britain, and another building of similar magnitude is in course of construction. In the meantime the Money Order Department has to be carried on in another building in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and the Savings' Bank Department in Queen Victoria Street.



GISTERED

53











Few persons, unless they look into the annual report of the Postmaster-General, have an idea to what enormous dimensions the work of the Post Office has grown of late years, and we therefore give a few facts extracted from the official report.

The number of persons employed on the permanent establishment throughout the United Kingdom in all branches of the Post Office is about 63,868, of whom 8,877 are women, which include postmasters, clerks, telegraphists, letter carriers, sorters, and messengers. In addition to these, there are about 54,000 persons who are partially engaged in postal work, of whom 16,000 are women.

To give all details of the revenue derived from the Post Office system would entail much more space than we have for disposal, as it would form a volume of itself; but the net revenue derived for the year ending March 31st, 1891, was was £3,314,324.

The number of depositors in the Savings Bank Department on the 31st of December, 1891, was 4,827,314, with an amount due to them of £67,634,807. Alarge number of PennySavings Banks, Registered Friendly Provident, and Charitable Societies are authorised to invest their money in the Post Office Savings Bank.

The number of post offices open in the United Kingdom on the 31st March, 1891, was 18,806. The number of letter boxes in streets, roads, &c., on the same date was 21,837.

The following figures will show the total business of the year ending March 31st, 1891:—

Letters, 1,705,800,000; post cards, 229,700,000; book-packets, circulars, and samples, 481,200,000; newspapers, 161,000,000, making a total of 2,577,700,000; the number of parcels in the same period was 46,287,956, making a grand total of 2,623,987,956.

The Custom House, situate in Lower Thames Street, and fronting the river, was founded in 1813, and first opened for public business in 1817. The principal apartment, called the Long Room, is 190 feet long, by 66 feet wide. Nearly half of the receipts of the customs are taken here; and 2,200 persons are employed in the building. It is conducted by a Board of Commissioners, who are under the control of the Treasury.

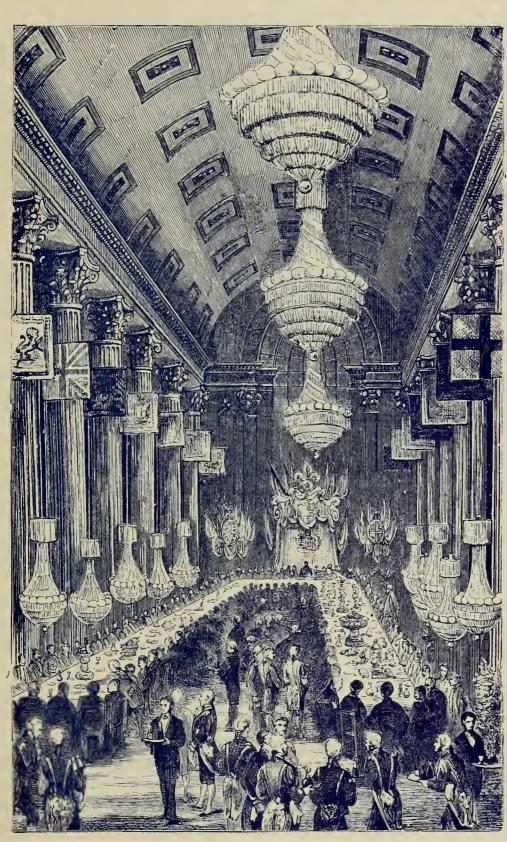
THE ROYAL EXCHANGE was erected on the north side of Cornhill, facing the Bank, in 1668, at a cost of £80,000, on the site of a former Exchange, built by Sir Thomas Gresham, and burnt in the great fire. On the 10th January, 1839, this edifice was itself destroyed by fire, and the foundation-stone of the present building, which was opened by the Queen, was laid by the late Prince Consort two years before. It contains a number







LONDON.



EGYPTIAN HALL, MANSION HOUSE.

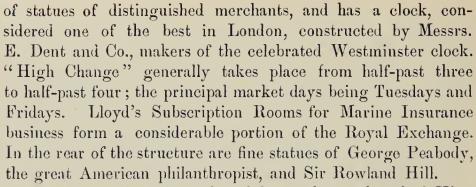












Guildhall is an irregular edifice at the north end of King Street, Cheapside. It was first erected in 1641, but partially rebuilt in 1699, after being much injured by fire. The hall is 153 feet in length, 48 in breadth, and 53 in height. It contains, besides the celebrated figures of the giants "Gog" & "Magog," some very fine monuments by eminent sculptors, of the two Pitts, father and son; Lord Nelson; Lord Mayor Beckford; and the Duke of Wellington. Chantrey's statue of George the Third, and busts of the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, &c., &c., adorn the New Council Chamber (opened in 1885), which is approached by a passage on the North side of the Great Hall. The LIBRARY is contained in an exceedingly handsome hall, opened in 1872. The collection, which is both extensive and valuable, is open to the public every day from 10 to 9 o'clock free. There is also a free reading room adjoining, supplied with newspapers, directories, and other commercial books of reference.

THE MUSEUM open daily free, contains a unique collection of Roman Mediæval and other antiquities found in London in the course of alterations and excavations. There are also many objects of interest exhibited in glass cases in various parts of the building. The Art Gallery of the Corporation has lately been opened to the public in a temporary building in Guildhall-yard.

The Mansion House.—The Mansion House, a massive looking edifice, stands at the end of the Poultry, and is the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London. The foundation-stone was laid in 1739 by Lord Mayor Perry, but the structure was not completed until 1753, during the mayoralty of Sir Crisp Gascoigne. It is splendidly furnished, and supplied with costly plate and jewelled ornaments to the value of about £20,000 or £30,000. State banquets and other civic hospitalities are dispensed here on a scale of sumptuous magnificence, and the traditional splendour of these entertainments has been fully maintained by each successive mayoraity up to the present day.



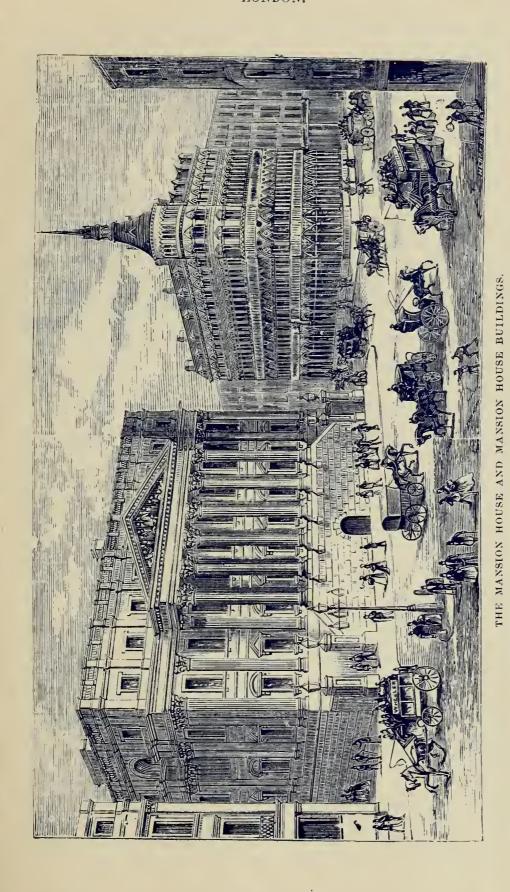








LONDON.





REGISTERED.









The grand banquet-room is called the Egyptian Hall. Within the building are several fine statues by some of our most eminent sculptors. Admission by order and a small fee.

Mansion House Buildings, situated at the corner of the Poultry and Queen Victoria Street, form quite a conspicuous attraction in the City.

THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS of London are not as a rule celebrated for their architectural design, however extensive their dimensions may be. Many improvements in this respect have been made of late years, particularly in

THE METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, formerly situated in Smithfield, a large open space near Newgate Street. It was removed from thence to the Copenhagen Field, between Islington and Camden Town, and was formally opened by the late Prince Consort in 1854. The cost of this market, erected by the City Corporation, was over £400,000.

THE CENTRAL MARKETS, Smithfield, built on a portion of the land formerly occupied by the Metropolitan Cattle Market, are capacious and handsome structures, and form the great Meat and Provision Markets for London and the surrounding Suburbs. They are built somewhat after the Italian style of architecture, from the design of the City Architect, the late Mr. Horace Jones, quadrilateral in form, 630 feet long and 245 feet wide; contain about 200 shops, and were completed towards the end of 1868, at a cost of over £200,000. From their proximity to railway stations, every facility is afforded for country supplies rapidly reaching the markets. A poultry market adjoins, which was opened early in December, 1875.

The portion devoted to poultry is 264 feet long and 248 feet wide, covering an area of nearly 65,500 superficial feet; and was erected at a cost of £150,000 by the Corporation of London.

The plan of this large quadrangular building consists internally of an avenue, with two other avenues intersecting it north and south, and two east and west, all of the same width and height, and forming a complete range of shops around the market, as well as nine blocks containing from two to four shops each, according to their size, with their counting houses and offices. The ventilation of this market has been arranged after the same method as that employed with so much success in the sister building adjoining. Beneath the whole is a lofty, well-lighted range of vaults, lighted from above by means of thick







glass discs let into the pavement of the avenues. Some of these vaults are connected with the shops above; others have separate entrances, and are let to provision dealers.

The exterior is red brick and Portland stone, having towers at the four corners. The east and west entrances are decorated with the City arms in stonework; whilst the north and south entrances exhibit those of the two Guilds of Poulterers and Butchers.

THE CENTRAL FISH MARKET was opened in 1883, it adjoins the Central Meat and Provision Markets.

BILLINGSGATE, the largest fish market in the world, lies on the north bank of the Thames, a little below London Bridge. This is the greatest receptacle for fish sent to London; it is consigned to salesmen who distribute it, not only to the various shops of London, but of England generally.

LEADENHALL MARKET is in Leadenhall and Gracechurch Streets, and is chiefly a depôt for meat and poultry received from the provinces.

THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY FISH DEPÔT, Bishopsgate Station.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, the greatest vegetable and fruit market in the metropolis, is situated on the north of the Strand, with which it is connected by Southampton Street. It is the property of the Duke of Bedford, having been received by the family as part of a gift from the Crown, in the middle of the 16th century. The Square was planned by Inigo Jones in the 17th century. The market itself was rebuilt in 1829-30, and has recently been much improved. It is a large quadrangular building, and the show of flowers and fruit during the season is very fine. It is seen to most advantage from 8 to 10 o'clock on the market days—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FARRINGDON MARKET, Farringdon Street, vegetables and fruit. COLUMBIA MARKET, Shoreditch, (provisions, fish, fruit and vegetables). STOCK EXCHANGE, Capel Court. COAL EXCHANGE, Lower Thames Street. Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Hay Markets are held on various days in the week at Whitechapel; Smithfield; Cumberland Market, Regent's Park; and Portman Market, Edgware Road.

PARKS AND GARDENS.

St. James's Park is the most ancient of these open grounds with St. James's Palace and Marlborough House on its northern boundary; Buckingham Palace at its western extremity, and









many celebrated public buildings on its borders. It is about a mile and a half in circumference, with numerous walks, forming delightfully shady avenues. It comprises 58 acres. The southern avenue was formerly appropriated to aviaries; hence the appellation "Birdcage Walk."

The Green Park, a triangular area 60 acres in extent, is bounded on the north-west by Piccadilly, on the east by Queen's Walk, and on the south-west by the road called Constitution Hill, connecting St. James's Park with Hyde Park Corner. The whole of the Green Park is surrounded by iron railings, and is interesting from the varied levels of its verdant surface, and from the beautiful prospect of Buckingham Palace, St. James's Park, and the Houses of Parliament.

Hyde Park is bounded on the north by the Uxbridge Road, on the east by Park Lane, on the south by Knightsbridge, and on the west by Kensington Gardens. It is an extensive piece of ground, containing nearly 400 acres, part of which is considerably elevated. The long sheet of water called the Serpentine greatly enriches the scenery of the Park, which is intersected with noble roads and lawns with luxuriant trees, planted singly and in groups, and presenting beautiful examples of diversified prospects. The great road through the Park leading to Kensington, called Rotten Row, is a fashionable resort of equestrians. The Great Exhibition of 1851 stood on the south side of the Park, on the site of which the memorial to the late Prince Consort is now erected.

Kensington Gardens adjoin Hyde Park at its western extremity, and contain about 250 acres. Here is situated Kensington Palace, surrounded by its charming gardens, and shaded by its fine old trees. These Gardens once formed part of the Park, but were cut off from the main plot by Queen Caroline, who enclosed them nearly as they stand at present.

REGENT'S PARK is separated from Hyde Park by the numerous streets and squares intervening between Oxford Street and Marylebone New Road. It consists of a circular enclosure of about 400 acres, beautifully laid out, and enriched in the centre with a lake, plantations, shrubberies, and beautiful villas. The grounds of the Zoological, Botanical, and Toxophilite Societies are situated here. The extensive ranges of buildings surrounding the Park, forming splendid terraces variously designated, and all decorated with sculpture in agreement with their respective orders of architecture, produce an effect of beauty and grandeur rarely witnessed. The Regent's Park is surrounded





on the north-west, north, and north-east by the Regent's Canal, across which there are bridges at several of the entrances.

St. Dunstan's Villa, at the head of the lake, was built for the late Marquis of Hertford.

ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK, occupy about 18 acres of the inner eircle. There is a large conservatory, well stocked with fine plants. During the season promenades are held, and there are also splendid exhibitions of fruit and flowers. The Gardens are supported by the subscriptions of fellows and members.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The gardens contain the largest and by far the best arranged collection of wild beasts and birds in the world. A long summer day can be very pleasantly spent in them. The charge for admission is 1s., except on Mondays, when it is 6d.

PRIMROSE HILL, in the vicinity, is a large open space from which a beautiful view of the metropolis can be obtained on a clear day. The summit is the highest point in London.

VICTORIA PARK in the east end of London, has been laid out and opened to the public during her present Majesty's reign, after whom it has been named. It comprises about 270 acres, and contains a public fountain, presented by the Baroness Burdett Coutts. The Park is well planned, and there is a fine sheet of water for pleasure boats, which are always at hand.

Battersea Park contains 199 acres, and is situated on the south bank of the Thames, opposite Chelsea. It is laid out very tastefully, has a large ornamental sheet of water, and is celebrated as being the only park in London situated immediately on the riverside. An iron suspension bridge across the river gives access to the park from the Middlesex side.

FINSBURY PARK, pleasantly situated in the Hornsey District, contains 115 acres, and is of very recent date.

Kennington Park is of limited extent but very pretty, and convenient for the residents of the neighbourhood, which is very populous.

GREENWICH PARK contains about 200 acres. On the hill stands the famous Observatory, from which a fine view of London and the surrounding country is obtained.

RICHMOND PARK is Crown property. It is eight miles in circumference, and its area comprises 2,200 acres.

KEW GARDENS.—The extent of these grounds, which are divided into the "Botanic Gardens" and "Pleasure Ground," is over 300 acres. The greatest attraction of the former is the











huge Palm House, over 60 feet in height, and filled with the most valuable exotics. A new "Temperate House," of large dimensions, has lately been erected. Almost every known plant is to be found here, and the collections contain the rarest possible specimens. There is a fine Botanical Museum, filled with vegetable products useful in the arts and manufactures. The visitors to these beautiful gardens number half-a-million annually. Kew Gardens are between seven and eight miles from London by road, and may be reached by railway from all the District and Metropolitan Stations, North London Stations, Waterloo and Ludgate Hill, by omnibus from St. Paul's, and in summer by steamboat from London Bridge, Charing Cross, and Westminster.

CRICKET GROUNDS.

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND (St. John's Wood Road) is well worth a visit, some of the best cricket matches taking place here during the cricketing season.

"THE OVAL," at Kennington, is also a splendid cricket ground, on the south side of the river, where some very fine play is to be witnessed.

HOSPITALS.

St. Thomas's Hospital, founded in the time of Henry VIII, was formerly situated in High Street, Southwark. This institution has since been removed to the new and splendid buildings at Lambeth, and was opened by Her Majesty in person.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near the Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, was founded in the year 1123. It has accommodation for about 700 patients, and contains a medical theatre, library, anatomical museum and pathological theatre constructed in 1835. The Medical School connected with this hospital, is the best in London.

Guy's Hospital, in St. Thomas's Street, Southwark, was founded in 1721.

St. George's Hospital, at Hyde Park Corner, was founded in 1733, and rebuilt since 1829.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, founded 1740.
THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer Street, founded 1745.
METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Road, E.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Portugal Street, W.C.





University College Hospital, Gower Street. St. Mary's, Cambridge Place, Paddington. GREAT NORTHERN, Caledonian Road.

Westminster, near the Abbey, Westminster.

Consumption Hospital, Brompton.

London Fever Hospital, Liverpool Road.

Charing Cross, Agar Street, Strand.

French Hospital and Dispensary, Shaftesbury Avenue.

Italian Hospital, 40 & 41, Queen Square, W.C.

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square, W.C.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Gt. Portland Street, W.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston.

Bethlehem Hospital was originally founded as a convent. The present buildings were erected at a cost of upwards of £120,000, in 1812-14. This Institution is for the reception of pauper lunatics.

THE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, at Hanwell, is also for the reception of pauper lunatics, and affords accommodation for 1,503 patients.

St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics, Old St., City Road.

There are besides in this vast metropolis numerous other hospitals, both general and special devoted to the treatment of every description of disease. They have various incomes, but are mostly supported by voluntary contributions. In addition to these, there are a large number of Dispensaries, supported in the same manner, which prove a source of great good in their respective neighbourhoods.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION, 14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO Animals, 105, Jermyn Street, St. James's, S.W.

METROPOLITAN Drinking FOUNTAIN AND TROUGH ASSOCIATION, 117, Victoria Street, Westminster Abbey.

Foundling Hospital, Guilford St., Brunswick Square, W.C. THE LONDON FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY'S TRAINING HOME, 191, High Street, Stoke Newington.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN 26, Cecil Street, Strand, W.C.

REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION, 32, Charing Cross, S.W. Society for Organising Charitable Relief and the Suppression of Mendicity, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi.

THE BENEVOLENT OR STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, 52, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.











Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, 89, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Hospital for Poor French Protestants, and their descendants, commonly known as the French Hospital, Victoria Park Road.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 10, Poland Street, W.

ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 30, Brooke Street, Holborn.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY, 31, Finsbury Square.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND, 6 & 7, Adelphi Terrace.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND, 55, Strand.

MENDICITY SOCIETY, 8, Fisher Street, Red Lion Square.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 19, St. James's Street, S.W.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL, Leigham Court Road, Streatham.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, 7, Harpur Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

ASYLUMS.

The Asylums for the Aged number in all over 100 separate institutions, and comprise colleges, hospitals, and almshouses, in various districts. The most notable are—

THE CHARTERHOUSE, established in the year 1611 for the maintenance of 80 old men and the education of 40 boys.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, was founded by Charles II., under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren. It faces the river, and consists of a main structure of red brick and two wings, forming three sides of a square, in the centre of which is a statue of its founder.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL was formerly occupied by the old pensioners of the Royal Navy, but these now mostly reside with their friends, and are allowed an increased income in consequence. The building is now used as a Royal Naval College, and contains a famous Painted-Hall, the work of Sir James Thornhill, which can be seen gratis on Mondays and Fridays, and is well worthy of a visit.

EMANUEL HOSPITAL (Westminster) was founded in 1594 by Lady Dacre, for the maintenance of poor men and women.

THE FISHMONGERS' ALMSHOUSES are all well endowed, and number nearly 100.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM accommodates about 170 inmates.







THE ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS was instituted in 1875.

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, Old Kent Road.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

THE LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, Slough.

WAREHOUSEMEN, CLERKS AND DRAPERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS, Russell Hill, Purley.

Commercial Travellers' Orphan Schools, Pinner, &c., &c.

THE SUBURBS.

Having visited the principal buildings and other places of interest in this great metropolis, the stranger will naturally make inquiries as to what is to be seen in the vicinity. We will proceed, therefore, as far as space permits, to give a short account of the principal and most interesting objects near London, commencing with

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM, constructed from the materials, and according to the plan, of the great Exhibition of 1851. This gigantic building stands on a lofty eminence, commanding a most extensive view of the City of London and the surrounding country. The park and gardens comprise an area of about 200 acres, beautifully laid out. The fountains which play on fête days are the finest in the world, and, deservedly, among the chief attractions of the place.

The building is divided into courts, showing the various stages of architecture from the earliest to modern times. They are the Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Alhambra, Byzantine, Mediæval, Renaissance, Pompeian, Italian, and Modern Sculpture. There are also other courts distributed in the galleries and transepts of the Palace. The monster clock at the south end of the building, is almost a counterpart of the great Westminster clock (which was built by the same eminent firm) with the exception of the striking and chiming apparatus, and the dial is the largest ever yet constructed, being 40 feet in diameter, or nearly 1,300 square feet in area. The hands, with their counterpoises, weigh nearly a quarter of a ton; the minute hand measures 19 feet in length, and moves half an inch at every beat of the pendulum. The distance travelled by the point of the minute hand is nearly four miles a week. During 17 days of observation its variation was only eight seconds.

The picture gallery contains a good collection of modern oil-paintings and water-colour drawings.









Entertainments are provided here almost daily including operas, concerts, burlesques, and other theatrical performances, and displays of fireworks. A School of Art, Science, and Literature established in connection with the Crystal Palace, has been successfully conducted for many years past. Admission 1s.

Access to the Palace can be had from London Bridge, Victoria, Kensington, and other stations on the Brighton and South Coast Railway; and from Ludgate Hill, Blackfriars, Victoria and other stations on the London, Chatham and Dover line.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE, about 12 miles from London, is situated on the north bank, or Middlesex side, of the River It was originally built by Cardinal Wolsey, and presented by him to Henry VIII. William III considerably enlarged this building, which now comprises three quadrangles. These are divided into compartments, in which reside the poor members and relations of the aristocracy, who have special permission from the Crown. The palace is of red brick, and of lofty and imposing structure. The Great Hall was commenced by Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII. Over a thousand pictures are here exhibited, some of them being the works of very celebrated painters. The portraits of the beauties of the Court of King Charles II, by Sir Peter Lely, are among the most interesting. The gardens and park attached to the building are very beautiful. The palace is open to the public daily, except Friday, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from April to October; and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. the remaining months of the year.

Bushey Park, celebrated for its magnificent chestnut trees, is in the immediate neighbourhood.

RICHMOND, delightfully situated on the Surrey banks of the Thames, about nine miles from London, is noted for its splendid scenery and park, boating and fishing.

KEW GARDENS, seven miles from London, before noticed. Fulham, with its Palace, the residence of the Bishop of London, is four miles from London.

Windsor Castle, 22 miles from London.—Free in the absence of the Sovereign, by order obtained at the Lord Chamberlain's Office at the Castle, from 1 to 3. The State Apartments are open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from April 1st to October 31st between 11 and 4, and from November 1st to March 31st between 11 and 3.

WOOLWICH.—The Arsenal, Repository, and Barracks are all free on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 10 to 1 and 2 to 4 p.m. Admisson by Tieket, to be obtained at the War Office, Pall Mall.







Greenwich.—The Royal Naval College, formerly known as Greenwich Hospital; the Observatory; Blackheath.

GRAVESEND.—From London by steamboat (30 miles), and railway. Fine view of the Thames (here a mile wide): in close proximity are Rosherville Gardens.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH, in the North-west District, is noted for the fine view of London that can be obtained from its heights on a clear day, and it contains pleasant walks and drives.

EPPING FOREST, a favourite holiday visit of Londoners, especially of those residing in the East End, is an extensive tract of forest land, of which 5,500 acres, all that remained unenclosed, were purchased by the Corporation of London as a public Recreation Ground, and as such was dedicated by the Queen, who specially visited the forest for that purpose in 1882. Wanstead Park, adjoining, 200 acres in extent, was also purchased by the Corporation for the same purpose. Epping Forest is accessible by railway from Fenchurch Street to Loughton (11 miles), or from Liverpool Street to Walthamstow (6 miles), or Chingford ($10\frac{1}{2}$ miles). High Beech which is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Loughton is a specially favourable spot, commanding a very extensive view of the country round. Lord Tennyson had a residence here, when he wrote Locksley Hall.

UILDFORD, 30½ miles from London, is an old fashioned town, pieturesquely situated on the banks of the river Wey. It was here that Alfred the Saxon was captured by Godwin. Alfred was blinded, and his Norman followers murdered. The principal object of interest is the Norman castle, which dates from the twelfth century. The keep is 70 feet high, and has walls 10 feet thick. Beneath the keep, in the underlying chalk, are large caverns, one of which communicates with a vault under the Ange Hotel, now used for storing wine. In High Street, on the north side, is Archbishop Abbot's Hospital, founded in 1619. In the upper room of the tower, the Duke of Monmouth was confined while en route for London after the battle of Sedgmoor, and in the dining room are portraits of Fox, Wycliffe and Calvin. The Guildhall with its interesting portraits and curious chimney piece, the Grammar School, and the three churches spoken of in the lines—

"Poor Guildford, proud people, Three churches, no steeple."

should not be overlooked, and if one has the time he should walk to the top of St. Catherine's Hill, a quarter of a mile south of the town, on which are the remains of a small chapel, erected in 1313, whence one of the most beautiful views in England may be had. The White Hart Hotel is the principal Hotel, where the coaches from London stop.

Excursions may be made both up and down the River Thames, by steamboat from London Bridge, during the summer months. Down the river steamers run regularly to Greenwich, Woolwich, Blackwall, Gravesend; up the river they run to Hammersmith, Kew, Richmond, and Hampton Court.



REGISTERED.





Interesting Events in the History of London.

HE following interesting events are taken from "Timbs' Curiosities of London," "Holmes' Great Metropolis," "Knight's London," and other reliable sources:—

- 616 Westminster Abbey was founded by King Sebert.
- 658 The City was visited with a plague.
- 764, 798, 801, and 893. The City was almost entirely destroyed by fire.
- 833 London was made the Metropolis of England.
- 839 The Danes landed in Kent, and marched to London, which they pillaged, and massacred a great portion of the citizens.
- 961 St. Paul's Cathedral was destroyed by fire.
- 994 The first bridge erected across the Thames. It was built of wood.
- 1016 King Canute laid seige to London.
- 1043 A dreadful famine prevailed throughout the country, and wheat sold at the then exorbitant price of five shillings per quarter.
- 1069 Law Courts were first held, when Elfric, Abbot of Peterborough, was tried before the King.
- 1079 The first Court of Exchequer was formed by William I.
- 1091 A serious flood occurred, which in a great measure destroyed London Bridge.
- 1099 William Rufus held his first court in Westminster Hall.
- 1102 St. Bartholomew's Hospital was founded.
- 1176 The first stone bridge across the Thames was commenced, and finished in 1209.
- 1191 The first Lord Mayor of the City was created.
- 197 The City claimed its jurisdiction and conservancy of the River Thames.
- 1225 The Law Courts were permanently fixed at Westminster.
- 1236 Spring water was conveyed from Tyburn to public reservoirs in the City, through pipes.
- 1265 The first English Parliament was held (Jan. 19).
- 1285 The first well was made, in Cornhill.
- 1305 Sir William Wallace, the patriot, was hanged and quartered in Smith-field, and his head affixed on a pole on London Bridge.
- 1306 London was enwalled.
- 1306 An order was issued for the prohibition of burning coal in London, on account of the smell it emitted.
- 1335 Wheat realized the enormous sum of forty shillings per quarter, while in the succeeding year it was quoted at two shillings.
- 1316 The first gold coinage was introduced.
- 1349 During the pestilence in this year no less than 60,000 of the better class of people were baried in what is now Charterhouse Square.
- 1377 Richard II. was crowned (July 16).
- 1381 Wat Tyler entered London (June 13).
- 1381 Wat Tyler was stabbed by Sir William Walworth, in Smithfield (June 15).
- 1383 Tolls were granted for paving the Strand from Savoy to Temple Bar.
- 1385 The first Custom House erected.
- 1399 Henry IV. was crowned in Westminster Abbey.





- 1407 A plague occurred which carried off 40,000 inhabitants.
- 1410 The frost was so severe that the Thames was frozen over for fourteen weeks.
- John Bradley was burnt in a cask in Smithfield for being a follower of Wycliffe.
- 1410 The Guildhall was erected by Sir Thomas Knowles, the Lord Mayor.
- 1419 King Henry V. was entertained at Guildhall, when it is reported the Lord Mayor, Sir Richard Whittington, burnt the bonds for money lent to King Henry, to the value of £60,000.
- 1419 Sir Symon Eyre built Leadenhall at his own expense, and gave it to the City to be used as a granary in time of scarcity.
- 1430 Jack Cade entered London (July 2).
- 1453 Sir Geoffrey Boleyn was Lord Mayor of London: Father of Anne Boleyn, and Grandfather to Queen Elizabeth.
- 1454 John Norman, the Lord Mayor, changed the custom of riding to Westminster on the day of inauguration to that of proceeding thither by water in a barge.
- Bow Bell was ordered to be rung nightly at nine o'clock, and lights exhibited in the steeple to direct travellers.
- 1474 William Caxton printed the first book, in the Almonry, called the "Game of Chess."
- 1502 The Fleet Ditch, the remains of the old river wells, was scoured down to the Thames, to render it navigable for large boats up to Holborn.
- 1535 Sir Thomas Moore was executed (July 5).
- 1547 Henry VIII. died at Whitehall (Jan. 28).
- 1555 Bishop Hooper was burnt (Feb. 9).
- 1558 Queen Elizabeth was crowned (Jan. 13).
- 1569 The first public lottery was drawn at the west gate of St. Paul's Cathedral, the drawing commencing on the 11th Jan. and continued without ceasing, day and night, until the 6th of May following.
- 1571 The first state coach was used by Queen Elizabeth (April 2).
- Peter Morice, a Dutchman, contrived a water-engine to supply the citizens with Thames water, the wheels being moved by the tide stream.
- 1604 The Bank of England was opened (Aug. 3).
- 1605 The Gunpowder Plot was discovered (Nov. 5).
- 1608 The work was first commenced for conveying water from Hertfordshire to London by Hugh Middleton, citizen and goldsmith (Feb. 20).
- 1612 The Monastery of Carthusian Friars was purchased by Mr. Thomas Sutton for £13,000, and with which he founded the Charterhouse School.
- 1613 The New River was opened in May.
- 1618 Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded in Old Palace Yard (Oct. 30).
- 1619 The old Banqueting Hall, Whitehall Palace, was burnt (Jan. 12).
- 1620 Games and gaming houses were licensed in London by Government (Oct. 12).
- 1625 Coaches were first let for hire in London.
- 1631 The first authorised census was taken.
- 1635 The four Inns of Court gave a grand masque to Charles I, and Queen Henrietta Marie, at Whitehall.
- 1649 Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall (Jan. 13).
- 1649 James, Duke of Hamilton, was beheaded in Palace Yard (Mar. 5).
- 1652 Hyde Park was sold by the House of Commons to Richard Wilcox, of Kensington, John Tracey, a merchant, and Anthony Deane, of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, for £17,000 (Dec. 21).



REGISTENED

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1656 The first Jewish Synagogue was built by Portuguese Jews, in King Street, Duke's Place.

1658 A whale 58 feet in length was killed between Deptford and Greenwich.

1660 Charles II. returned in triumph to London (May 29).

1660 The House of Lords, which had been abolished by the House of Commons in 1649, met again (Aug. 3).

1662 Skating was first introduced into England on the new canal in St. James's Park (Dec. 1).

1665 At the close of February commenced the great plague, of which, when at its height, 4,000 people perished in one night.

1666 The Great Fire of London commenced (Sept. 2).

1667 The Royal Exchange was founded (Oct. 22).

1670 Plate glass for mirrors and coach windows was first made by Venetian artists in London.

1675 The first stone was laid of the new St. Paul's Cathedral (June 21).

1676 The Great Fire in Southwark occurred (May 26).

1677 The Monument in Fish Street Hill was completed.

1680 The penny post was commenced in London as a foot post, with four deliveries a day.

1682 The first Fire Insurance office was founded.

1683 Lord William Russell, the patriot, was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields (July 21).

1687 Nearly 14,000 French Protestants settled in Spitalfields.

1688 William, Prince of Orange, arrived at St. James's Palace (Dec. 18).

1688 James II. left Whitehall never to return (Dec. 18).

1691 The Palace of Whitehall was burnt to the ground.

1698 No. 15, Buckingham Street, Strand, was hired for Peter the Great.

1701 Queen Anne added 30 acres to Kensington Gardens.

1716 In consequence of the long-continued drought, people were able to walk across the Thames at London Bridge.

1720 The South Sea Bubble took place.

1723 Sir Christopher Wren died (Feb. 25).

1724 Chelsea Waterworks were constructed.

Oxford Street was a deep hollow road, full of sloughs, with here and there a ragged house, the lurking-place of cut-throats.

1728 Bohea tea was sold in London from 13s. to 20s. per pound (May 27).

1732 Covent Garden Theatre was first opened by Rich, the celebrated harlequin (Dec. 7).

1739 Lord Mayor Perry laid the foundation stone of the Mansion House, but the building was not finished till 1753.

1740 The first Circulating Library was instituted.

1746 Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino were executed on Tower Hill for high treason (Aug. 18).

1747 Lord Lovat, a double traitor, was beheaded on Tower Hill, at the age of 80 (April 20).

1747 The Corn Exchange was established.

1750 Westminster Bridge was opened, and the Horse Ferry ceased.

1756 The Foundling Hospital was opened (June 2).

1757 The Lord Mayor's state coach was built.

1758 Equestrianism was introduced at Islington.

1758 The first forger of a note upon the Bank of England was executed.

1759 The British Museum was opened (Jan. 15).

1762 The first royal state coach was built at a cost of £8,000.

1769 Blackfriars Bridge was opened (Nov. 19).

1770 Lord Mayor Beckford laid the first stone of Newgate Prison (May 23).







- 1774 The game of cricket was first played in London.
- 1776 The first stone of Somerset House was laid.
- 1778 Portland Place was built by the architect "Adam."
- 1780 The celebrated No Popery riots occurred, in which nearly 500 people were killed.
- 1780 During the riots the old inkstands of the Bank of England were cast into bullets.
- 783 Peace was concluded with France, Spain, Holland and America.
- 1784 The first mail coach for the transit of letters left the "Three Kings" Yard, Piccadilly, for Bristol (Aug. 24).
- 1785 The Lambeth Waterworks were established.
- 1786 The mail from France was robbed in Pall Mall, within call of the guard of the Palace (Jan 7).
- 1788 The first daily evening paper, the Star, was established by Peter Stuart.
- 1788 The first number of the Times was printed.
- 1789 The first dock was constructed by Mr. Perry, a shipbuilder, at Blackwall, called the Brunswick Dock.
- 1790 The *Times* was fined £200 for libel on the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence (Feb. 3).
- 1792 The Pantheon was destroyed by fire (Jan. 14).
- 1792 The Bank of England called in their stamped dollars (Oct. 9).
- 1796 Margaret Nicholson attempted to assassinate George III. as he was alighting from his carriage (Aug. 2).
- 1799 James Calvert, the first man who ever drew a prize in an English lottery, value £20,000, died in great poverty (Feb. 6).
- 1802 Madame Tussaud's Exhibition of Waxwork was first exhibited at the Lyceum, Strand.
- 1806 Nelson was buried in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral (Jan. 9).
- 1807 Gas was first introduced for lighting the streets and houses.
- 1809 The east wing of St. James's Palace, including the state apartments, was destroyed by fire, and has not been rebuilt (Jan. 21).
- 1809 Drury Lane Theatre was burnt? (Feb. 24).
- 1813 Regent Street was designed by John Nash, and named from his patron, the Prince Regent.
- 1814 A fair was held upon the Thames, which was frozen over (Feb. 4).
- 1814 The first steamboat left the Thames for Richmond, and the next for Gravesend in the year following.
- 1816 Vauxhall Bridge was opened (June 4).
- 1817 Waterloo Bridge was opened (June 18).
- 1819 Southwark Bridge was opened by lamplight (Mar. 24).
- 1819 Queen Victoria was born at Kensington Palace (May 24).
- 1820 The Royal Academy of Arts was founded.
- 1821 George IV. was crowned with great state in Westminster Abbey (July 20).
- 1821 The unfortunate Queen Caroline, consort of George IV., died at Hammersmith (Aug. 8).
- 1822 St. Paul's Cathedral was first lighted with gas (May 6).
- 1825 The foundation stone of new London Bridge was laid by John Garratt, Esq., Lord Mayor of London (June 15).
- 1825 The building of Buckingham Palace was commenced, and finished in 1837.
- 1826 The Zoological Society was instituted.
- 1827 Hammersmith Suspension Bridge was completed.
- 1828 University College was opened (Oct. 1).
- 1828 St. Katherine's Docks were opened (Oct 25).









1828 The Green Park Arch was built.

1829 Mr. Shillibeer started the first pair of omnibuses from the Bank to the "Yorkshire Stingo," New Road (July 4).

1829 The General Post Office was transferred to St. Martin's-le-Grand.

1830 Steam power was first employed to work a fire-engine.

1831 New London Bridge was opened by King William IV. and Queen Adelaide (Aug. 1).

1832 A run was made upon the Bank of England, and in a few hours upwards of half-a-million of money was withdrawn.

1834 The Houses of Parliament were burnt (Oct. 16).

1835 Lord Brougham laid the first stone of Christ's Hospital (Oct. 21).

1836 Mr. Charles Day, of the firm of Day and Martin, left £100,000 for the benefit of persons, like himself, afflicted with the loss of sight.

1836 Queen Victoria held her first council, at Kensington Palace (June 20).

1837 Queen Victoria took up her residence at Buckingham Palace (July 13).

1838 Queen Victoria was crowned (June 20).

1838 The National Gallery was opened.

1839 The Royal Botanic Society was incorporated.

1839 Between 1839 and 1852 the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square was erected by public subscription.

1840 The uniform rate of 1d. for letters of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. weight was adopted (Jan. 10).

1840 Queen Victoria married (Feb. 10).

1840 Princess Royal born (Nov. 1).

1841 Prince of Wales born (Nov. 9).

1842 Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of the New Royal Exchange (Jan. 17).

1844 Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of the Consumption Hospital at Brompton (June 11).

1844 The New Royal Exchange was opened (Oct. 28).

1846 The colossal bronze statue of the Duke of Wellington was drawn by 29 horses from the foundry to Hyde Park Corner (Sept. 29).

1846 The Fleet Prison was abolished and removed.

1849 The Coal Exchange was erected.

1850 Sir Robert Peel died (July 2).

1851 Banquet in Guildhall Crypt to Queen Victoria and her suite (July 9.)

1851 The first Great International Exhibition took place.

1851 The Marble Arch was removed from the entrance to Buckingham Palace to the north-east corner of Hyde Park.

1852 The Duke of Wellington buried in St. Paul's Cathedral (Nov. 18).

1854 The Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, was opened by the Queen (June 10)

1855 The last market was held for cattle in Smithfield (June 11).

1856 Covent Garden Theatre was destroyed by fire (May 5).

1857 Mr. Sheepshanks presented his collection of pictures to the nation.

1858 The Princess Royal was married (Jan. 26).

1859 Vauxhall Gardens was closed (July 25).

1861 Prince Consort died (Dec. 14).

The year of the International Exhibition, the vergers' receipts for showing the crypt and ball of St. Paul's Cathedral amounted to £1,160

1863 Underground Metropolitan Railway opened from Farringdon Street to Bishop's Road.

1864 The Chapel Royal, Savoy, was destroyed by fire, and restored by Queen Victoria in 1865, in memory of Prince Consort.

1867 Queen Victoria laid the first stone of the Albert Hall (May 20).

1869 The Holborn Viaduct was opened (Oct. 14).







- 1872 Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's Cathedral for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, which was attended by Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family.
- 1873 The Shah of Persia visited England (June 19).
- 1873 The Thames Tunnel was opened as a public thoroughfare (March 25).
- 1874 Close of the Trial of the Claimant to the Tichborne Estates on the 188th day. He is declared by the Jury to be Arthur Orton, and sentenced to penal servitude for 14 years (Feb. 28).
- 1874 The New Garden in Leicester Square is handed over by Albert Grant to the Metropolitan Board of Works (July 2).
- 1875 Opening of the Tower of London to the public free (April 3).
- 1875 Installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Freemasons, at the Albert Hall, amid great splendour (April 28).
- 1875 A magnificent Service of Plate, valued at 3,000 guineas, presented to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh by the Corporation of London (May 11).
- 1875 The Prince of Wales leaves London en route for India (Oct. 11).
- 1876 Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey for the Prince of Wales's safe return from India, at which the Prince and Princess were present (May 14).
- 1877 Sale of Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane, by public auction. It was knocked down to Mr. Serjeant Cox for £57,100 (Feb. 23).
- 1878 Arrival of the Cleopatra Needle from Ferrol, "where it had been towed in as a derelict in October, 1877" (Jan. 23).
- 1878 Cleopatra's Needle finally erected on the Thames Embankment, and handed over to the nation by Mr. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S. (Sept. 12).
- 1878 Free Opening of Waterloo and Hungerford Foot Bridges (Oct. 5).
- 1878 The Electric Light tried on the Victoria Embankment (Dec. 13).
- 1879 The Garden in St. Panl's Church Yard opened to the public (Sept. 22).
- 1880 Mr. Grissell committed to Newgate by the House of Commons for breach of privilege (Mar. 3).
- 1880 King George of Greece presented with an address at the Guildhall (June 16).
- 1880 The Royal Albert Dock opened by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught (June 24).
- 1880 Prince Leopold unveiled the Temple Bar Memorial (Nov. 8).
- 1882 Royal Courts of Justice opened by Her Majesty the Queen (Dec. 4).
- 1882 Great Fire in Wood Street, City, the loss of property being estimated at £2,000,000 (Dec. 8).
- 1882 New City of London School opened by their R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales (Dec. 12).
- 1885 Lord Mayor Nottage died during his year of office, a circumstance that had not previously happened for more than a century.
- 1886 Bradlaugh took the Oath and subscribed the Roll (Jan. 13).
- 1886 Serious rioting in London, great damage done to houses and shops in West End (Feb. 8).
- 1886 Mr. Gladstone's Third Administration appointed (Feb. 8).
- 1886 Relief Fund (£48,000) for Unemployed raised at the Mansion House (Feb. 18).
- 1886 New Parcel Post rates came into force (May 1).
- 1886 Foundation Stone of the New Tower Bridge laid by H.R.H. Prince of Wales (June 21).
- 1886 Closing day of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, upwards of 5¹₂ millions of visitors (Nov. 10).
- 1886 Prince of Wales opened New Buildings of Sion College on the Embankment (Dec. 15).
- 1886 Government proclaimed against Plan of Campaign (Dec. 17).
- 1887 Death of Earl Iddesleigh (January 12).
- 1887 H. M. Stanley presented with Freedom of City (Jan. 13).











1887 Queen's Jubilee celebrated in India (Feb. 16).

1887 General Holiday and Celebration of Queen's Jubilee (June 21).

Jubilee Ball at the Mansion House, attended by four kings and numerous foreign princes (June 28).

1887 March past the Queen of 28,000 Volunteers, at Buckingham Palace (July 22).

1887 Exceptional thunderstorm, traffic in streets and Underground Railwa stopped, after two months without rain (Aug. 17).

1887 Grand Theatre, Islington, destroyed by Fire (Dec. 29).

1888 "Times" entered second century of publication (Jan. 2).

1888 Centenary of the birth of Lord Byron (Jan. 22).

1888 Irish Members arrested in the House of Commons (Feb. 10).

1888 Remarkably heavy snowstorms (Feb. 13).

1888 Prince and Princess of Wales celebrated their Silver Wedding (Mar. 10

1888 Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone celebrated their Golden Wedding (July 25).

1888 Suez Canal Convention ratified (Dec. 22).

1888 The celebrated Parnell Commission commenced (Sept. 17).

1889 The notorious Piggott, of the Parnell Commission, committed suicide (March 1).

1889 The Shah of Persia arrived at Gravesend, on his second visit to England (July 1).

1889 Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales and Duke of Fife (July 22).

1889 German Emperor arrived in the Downs (Aug. 1) and reviewed Regulars and Volunteers (Aug. 7).

1889 The Parnell Commission concluded, about 493 witnesses having been examined (Nov. 22).

1890 Jubilee of the Penny Postage (Jan. 10).

1890 The Action of Parnell against the "Times" settled by payment of £5,000 to Mr. Parnell (Feb. 3).

1890 Colonel North won the Waterloo Cup with Fullerton (Feb. 21).

1890 H. M. Stanley arrived in London (April 26).

1890 Succi, an Italian, accomplished 40 days fast (April 26).

1890 Peerage conferred on Prince Albert Victor (May 23).

1890 Cardinal Manning completed 25 years tenure of the Archbishopric of Westminster (June 7).

1890 Threatened Strike of the Metropolitan Police, great rioting (July 7).

1890 Strike of Postmen, 250 dismissed (July 9).

1890 Bisley Common substituted for Wimbledon Volunteer purposes (July 12).

1890 The Queen of Roumania visited Her Majesty (Oct. 1) and left (Oct. 6).

1890 Judgment for £150 given against Miss Cobden for acting as a member of the London County Council (Nov. 24).

1890 Split up of the Irish National Party consequent upon the Divorce suit,
O'Shea v. Parnell; tumultuous proceedings in Parliament, and meetings in the now celebrated Committee Room, No. 15 (Nov.).

1891 Second visit of the German Emperor to London. Visited the City and received Freedom of the City (July 10).

1891 Lord Mayor Savory made a Baronet.

1891 Sheriffs Farmer and Harris knighted.

1891 Free Education Act passed.

1891 Electric Underground Railway started from the Monument to Stockwell.

1892 Death of Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son of the Prince of Wales (Jan. 14th).

1892 Death of Cardinal Manning (Jan. 14th).

1892 Great Coal Strike.

1892 Death of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.







CLUBS.

Albemarle, 13, Albemarle Street. Army and Navy, 36 to 39, Pall Mall Arthur's, 69 & 70, St. James's St., S.W. Arts, 17, Hanover Square. Athenæum, 107, Pall Mall. Badminton, 98, 99 & 100, Piccadilly Baldwin, 3, Pall Mall East. Beaufort, 32, Dover Street, W. Boodle's, 28, St. James's Street. Brooks', 60, St. James's Street. Burlington Fine Arts, 17, Savile Row. Carlton, 94, Pall Mall. Century, 12, Grafton Street, W. City Carlton, 24 to 27, St. Swithin's Lane, King William Street, E.C. City Liberal, Walbrook. City of London, 19, Old Broad St., E.C. Cocoa Tree, St. James's Street. Conservative, 74, St. James's Street. Constitutional, Northumberland Avenue.

East India United Service, 16 & 17, St. James's Square. Garrick, 13 & 15, Garrick Street.

Devonshire, St. James's Street, S.W.

Devonian, 3, Cursitor Street, W.C.

German Athenæum, 93, Mortimer Street, W.

Grafton, 10, Grafton Street, Piccadilly. Gresham, Gresham Place, City. Guards', 70, Pall Mall.

Hogarth, 36, Dover Street, W. Junior Army and Navy, 10,St. James's Street, S.W.

Junior Athenæum, 116, Piccadilly. Junior Carlton, 30 to 35, Pall Mall. Junior Conservative, 43 & 44, Albe-

marle Street, W.C.
Junior Constitutional, 14, Regent

Street, S.W.

Junior United Service, 11 & 12, Charles
Street, St. James's.

Law Society, 103 to 111, Chancery Lane.

Lyric, Coventry Street, Haymarket. Magistrates, 88, St. James's St., S.W. Marlborough, 52, Pall Mall. Meistersingers, 63, St. James's St National, 1, Whitehall Gardens. National Conservative, 9, Pall Mall. National Liberal, Whitehall Place, S.W.

Naval and Military, 94, Piccadilly. New Oxford & Cambridge, 20, Albemarle Street, W.

New Thames Yacht, Adelphi Ter., W.C. New Travellers, 96 & 97, Piccadilly (building).

New University, 57 & 58, St. James's Street.

Oriental, 18, Hanover Square.

Oxford and Cambridge University, 71 to 76, Pall Mall.

Pall Mall, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

Portland, 9, St. James's Square.

Pratt's, 14, Park Place, St. James's.

Primrose, 4 & 5, Park Place, St. James's, & 15a, Arlington St., S.W.

Raleigh, 16, Regent Street.

Reform, 104, Pall Mall.

Road, 4, Park Place, St. James's.

Royal London Yacht, 2, Savile Row.

Royal Thames Yacht, 7, Albemarle Street.

St. George's, 4, Hanover Square.

St. James's, 106, Piccadilly.

St. Stephen's, Victoria Embaukment Westminster.

Savage, 6 & 7, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. Savile, 107, Piccadilly, W.

Thatched House, 86,St. James's Street. Travellers', 106, Pall Mall.

Turf, 47, Clarges Street, Piccadilly.

Union, Trafalgar Square.

United Nations, Piccadilly Circus.

United Service, 116 & 117, Pall Mall

United University, Suffolk Street, and Pall Mall East.

Victoria, 18, Wellington Street, Strand. Wellington, 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W. White's, 37 & 38, St. James's Street.

Whitehall, Parliament Street.

Windham, 13, St. James's Square.











NOTED

LONDON ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE following Establishments rank among some of the best in London; the descriptions will give an idea of their importance. London visitors would find these leading houses of English Industry well worthy a visit.

G. M. WOLMERSHAUSEN, Royal Military Tailor, and Habit Maker, 24, Half Moon Street, W., and 48 & 49 Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.

This house is not only one of the oldest established in London, but is justly celebrated for the neatness, smartness, and general excellence of style, shewn in the work done, whether in the department for ladies or gentlemen. Mr. Wolmershausen has been accorded the patronage of most of the Royal families of Europe, and has had the honour of making riding habits for H.M. the Queen, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, the Princesses of Wales, the Empress of Austria and the ex-Empress of the French, as well as for a large number of the leading ladies in our most celebrated Hunts, and for distinguished personages abroad. The newest things in riding coats and smart vests are produced by the firm with that true sartorial art which has done so much to make the excellence of Englishwomen's figures in the saddle an example for the world The firm has also perfected and patented a Safety Skirt, the value of which has been proved in several cases of accident, by ladies riding with the Queen's, Pytchley, Beaufort and other celebrated packs of hounds, who have gratefully testified to Mr. Wolmershansen that they owed their escape, in the event of bad spills, to the effective way in which the skirt cleared the pommels. A recent triumph in cutting effected by this house is a habit bodice moulded to fit the figure perfectly and with only two seams.

Owing to the success of riding coats, jackets, and bodices, smart





tailor-built costumes have become a feature of our national dress, and have been imitated all over Europe and in America. turned out by this firm in so clever and satisfactory a manner that it has been fortunate enough to secure a wide connection among the best known and best dressed ladies in English Society, besides being entrusted with large and costly orders from America, Russia, Austria, and Germany. This department is personally superintended by Miss Wolmershausen who has developed, in training for it, every requisite qualification, foremost among them a creative ability which has resulted in the production of several successful original costumes. The work is done entirely by tailors, the cutters are the most experienced in Europe, the materials used the best that can be produced, and a speciality of the house, for which Miss Wolmershausen cleverly caters, is that each garment turned out is always quite up to date in style, perfect in fit, and in all respects suitable to its wearer. Diplomatic, Naval and Military uniforms, as well as for clothes for civilian gentlemen, the firm enjoys a wide and well won reputation. Even the McKinley Tariff has made no difference in the large orders constantly sent from America, which is a gratifying evidence of the satisfactory character of the work turned out by the house, and of the confidence with which it inspires its patrons.

G. M. Wolmershausen has no connection with any other house trading under that name, nor in conjunction with any other firm except that of Foster & Co., 123, 124 & 125, High Street, Oxford. His only addresses are 24, Half Moon Street, and 48 and 49, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. See page XII.

E. M. REILLY & CO., Gun and Rifle Manufacturers, 277, Oxford Street, W.; 16, New Oxford Street, W.C., London.

They have long held precedence in the superior style, balance, and killing powers of their Game Guns. They have not spared expense, nor continuous labour in alterations of design and useful improvements.

The Hammerless Gun has now almost entirely superseded the hammer gun, which is due to its continuous improvement, the systems they are now working being advanced as near perfection as possible, the first being the well-known Anson & Deeley patent, with the lock work in the body of the action, and the side detachable lock pattern, which gives easy access to the locks for examination and cleaning, both systems being fitted with the top lever; safety bolts are fitted to all our Hammerless Guns and also intercepting safety bolts to prevent the accidental discharge of the gun. The leverage of these guns being well adjusted there is very little strain in opening the gun, although they are cocked by the fall of the barrels and close very easily, all the work being done in the opening.



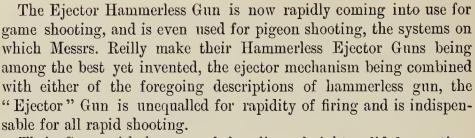












Their Guns with hammers below line of sight, solid bar actions giving greater strength in the body, also the finely shaped "wood bar" or skeleton body, properly filed and coupled with extension rib are still much in demand, and stand severe trials and hard usage in all parts of the world.

Express Double Rifles have for a long series of years occupied their constant attention; they turn out these most accurately sighted Double and Single Rifles, either with hammers or hammerless, of the several calibres in request, securing flat trajectory, non-fouling, rifling and other late improvements.

All these highly approved patterns are comprised in their extensive Stock, finished or in forward state, ready to finish, likewise to complete in pairs and sets of three guns in same case.

Their cheap plain Guns and Keeper's Guns have been found efficient, sound and durable for hard service and well adapted for Colonial outfits.

Rifles of many patterns, Single, Double, and Repeating, Superior Rook and Rabbit Rifles, Officers' Revolvers, the latest and best construction self-acting regulation calibre, and others lighter and smaller for the pocket, &c. See page ii.

CHAPPELL & Co., 49, 50, 51 & 52, New Bond Street, W., and Belmont Street, Chalk Farm Road, N.W.

This firm, which has justly been designated the leading house in the music trade, began business in 1812. The great Beethoven in an autograph letter to Ferdinand Ries recommends the house of Chappell as the best in London for publishing musical compositions. This letter is in the possession of Chappell & Co. and can be seen by visitors. Messrs. Chappell & Co. were instrumental in establishing the Philharmonic Concerts, the building of St. James's Hall and the foundation of the Classical Monday Popular Concerts. The publication of the numerous operas by Balfe, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Auber, Sir Arthur Sullivan, and other celebrated composers has rendered the name of Chappell & Co. a household word wherever the divine art of music has penetrated. In addition to the musical publications there is also a large display of small instruments of every description, from the best violins by the old masters to the simple ocarina and castenet. A large pianoforte factory is also carried on in the Chalk Farm Road, where about 200 hands are employed. Upwards of 25,000 pianos









have been manufactured there since 1863. One of their oblique pianos was made by order of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh for his yacht the Galatea, and was taken twice round the world. A similar instrument was bought by Lord Brassey for his yacht the Sunbeam. Sir Allan Young took one of the small pianos on his exploring expedition, and a similar instrument was made, packed in three parts, to be carried into the interior of Africa for missionary use. The instruments vary in size, from the student's piano of 5 octaves (one of which was purchased by Her Majesty the Queen) to the iron grand pianos of 7 octaves. The New Bond Street establishment is a stately and exceedingly commodious structure, the dimensions being 240 feet from the entrance to the rear, and over 100 feet in width. Entering the premises we are introduced into a large music saloon 60 feet wide and 50 feet deep. At the rear is a grand staircase communicating with the upper part of the house, which is devoted to the wholesale department. Beneath this fine saloon are repositories where the principal stock of music is kept. The immense collection consists of some millions of copies, all of which are arranged so precisely that any specified composition can be referred to with promptitude by means of indexes. Directly under the basement is a vaulted chamber, 60 feet in length, excavated beneath the street, which contains the metal plates of the music published by the house. This fire-proof chamber is fitted with Hobbs' patent doors and locks, which renders it entirely secure. From the front is presented long lines of instruments in perspective, and directly above the spot on which the spectator stands regarding the vista of pianos, if we may use the description, is a gallery protected by iron palisading, at the front of which is fixed a handsome pipe organ, most appropriately placed. The sides which bound this gallery are filled with many boxes each of which contain music labelled and numbered. From the central avenue branch several spacious rooms, the grooved elliptic ceilings of which are remarkably elegant and graceful.

BARKENTIN & KRALL, Goldsmiths, &c., 289 & 291, Regent Street, W.

The distinguished house of Messrs. Barkentin & Krall, goldsmiths, was founded in 1853, in Berners Street. The present premises which have been occupied for the past twenty-two years, comprise a large, well-lighted, and commodiously arranged show-room, with excellent street frontage and three fine windows, affording ample opportunity for the effective display of goods; an extensive factory is controlled in Marylebone Passage, giving employment to a considerable force of skilled operatives. The industrial processes engaged in by this eminent house comprise all sorts of goldsmith's work and art metal working, with admirably developed specialities in eccle-



REGISTERED.









siastical work of every description, church plate, and antique jewellery. A very large and exceedingly handsome stock is held in the wellappointed show rooms; and the richness of its various items aided by the excellent arrangement to which it has been subjected, constitutes it one of the finest displays of its kind to be found in the Metropolis. Many are its features of attraction, especially among the array of antique brass work. There are bishops' croziers, reredos figures, lecterns of particularly handsome design, brass crosses, and a great variety of similar ecclesiastical work. A speciality in this respect consists in memorial brasses; and very fine examples of Messrs. Barkentin & Krall's work in this line are to be seen in Westminster Abbey and other church edifices. There are also shown a magnificent pair of brass fire dogs, valued at £127; some very fine clock cases, carved in steel and damascened in silver and gold, and ornamented with silver figures; a rich and valuable assortment of old style jewellery, of exquisite workmanship and pattern; and a stock of lamps, girandoles, and a very fine selection of wrought and carved iron specimens, with single and double tracery work of the most delicate and artistic finish, &c., in the most charming designs. Messrs. Barkentin and Krall operate under the distinguished patronage of H.R.H the Princess of Wales and the Ecclesiological Society. A valuable and influential connection is maintained among all the most eminent architects in the kingdom; and they enjoy the support and custom of the best classes of metropolitan and country residents, who find strong recommendation for the establishment in the high repute it has always held in the industrial world, and the many qualities of notable merit which characterize its artistic productions.

Messrs. ARTHUR TOOTH & SONS, Dealers in Works of Art, 5 & 6, Haymarket, S.W.

Just opposite Her Majesty's Theatre is to be found one of the most attractive and celebrated of London's high-class art depôts, that controlled by the distinguished house of Messrs. Arthur Tooth & Sons, founded in 1842, as dealers in works of art. The premises occupied at this eligible address take worthy rank among the most complete and well-appointed of their kind in the metropolis, and, indeed, in the kingdom. They comprise the whole of a fine four-storey building, the lower façade of which is of coloured marble, while an exceedingly handsome entrance lobby is lined with the same attractive material.







All the spacious show-rooms, of which there is a very numerous suite, are beautifully furnished and richly carpeted; tasteful displays of rare flowers and plants add wondrously to the artistic character of the general effect. The entire arrangements for the reception of patrons particularly those who visit in such large numbers the many exhibitions of paintings for which the firm are famous, have been perfected in a manner which leaves absolutely nothing to be desired. Messrs. Arthur Tooth & Sons' displays of art work are widely renowned among all classes of the picture-loving community, and their advent during their appointed season is awaited by the many who find unfeigned pleasure and profit in attendance at functions of this really elevating character. Throughout the firm's galleries may be seen at almost any time superb specimens of the pictorial art of all the most eminent lights of the British and foreign schools of modern painting. Indeed it would be difficult to find a more worthy or distinctively advantageous field for the adequate exposition of the merits of such works than the fine saloons so admirably prepared for their accommodation by this enterprising house. One magnificent exhibition-room in particular, situate at the rear of their building and possessing an area of 60 by 40 superficial feet, is well worthy of a word of individual praise; in matters of lighting, wall accommodation, and general appointment it is certainly not surpassed by any picture show-room of a private character in London.

B. BENJAMIN & SONS, Ulster House, Conduit Street, W.

The eminent house of Messrs. B. Benjamin & Sons, tailors, of Ulster House, occupying a post of great distinction among the best west end houses in their line, was founded about 40 years ago, by Mr. B. Benjamin, at 74, Regent Street, W., and assumed its present title in 1877. In 1874 the house removed from Regent Street to 38, Conduit Street, and in 1876-7 were built the present premises next door to that address, at a cost of £10,000. These premises, which are situate on the site of the Chapel mentioned by Thackeray in "The Newcomes," comprise a fine block 120 by 30 feet, exclusive of outlying rooms and offices. All the floors are 20 feet in height, and means of communication from one to the other exists by way of a series of superb staircases of solid mahogany, situated at both front and rear of the premises. The ground floor is utilised as a principal show-room, and is most elegantly appointed, possessing a polished oak flooring. On the first floor is another exceedingly spacious and handsome show-











room, with fitting rooms, working departments, packing rooms, offices, and all other necessary sections adjoining. The whole of the premises are effectively heated by hot-water apparatus. Messrs. B. Benjamin and Sons devote their energies to the full and perfect exemplification of all the highest and most practically utilitarian phases of the tailoring art for ladies and gentlemen, and are among the most eminent of British firms giving equal attention to both these branches. All garments for ladies are made by the same skilled and experienced staff of operative tailors who execute the gentlemen's work, and the results thus secured are satisfactory in the highest degree. Messrs. Benjamin are closely associated with the rapid advance into popularity of that admirable garment the gentlemen's ulster, and they were the originators of the same article of apparel for ladies. If selections may be made from a class of productions whose every item is practically a speciality in itself, ulsters for ladies and gentlemen, together with sporting garments of every description, constitute the most prominent features of the firm's operations. Every other branch of their industrial art receives full and conscientious attention. It is worthy of note just here that the recognised sporting press consult this firm with regard to the required particulars of any special garment. The stocks held are of enormous extent and great value. All the very finest grades of piece goods are represented. Each fabric is made either by or for the house, specially, the desire being to have patterns which are obtainable only at this establishment. The great speciality of the stock consists in goods that are manufactured either without dyes or with non-chemical dyes, and also in fabries that are waterproofed without the disadvantage of being air-tight. The house obtained the best award for tailoring at the International Health Exhibition of 1884. The patronage is enjoyed of almost every crowned head and reigning potentate of Europe, together with the most distinguished members of home and foreign princely and noble families.

J. H. DALLMEYER Ltd., Manufacturer of Telescopes, Microscopes, Photographic Lenses Apparatus, &c., 25 Newman Street, W.C.

Few industries have attained greater perfection or a more deserved reputation in London than the manufacture of telescopes, microscopes, &c., and in this connection it is a pleasure to make prominent mention of such a widely known and thoroughly representative exponent of the trade as Mr. J. H. Dallmeyer. The business was established 30







years ago by the father of the present proprietor, and has always maintained a uniform standard of excellence in its manufactures. The premises are spacious and afford every facility for the conduct of a large business. Constant employment is given to a large force of skilled workmen. Mr. Dallmeyer manufactures all kinds of telescopes, microscopes, photographic lenses, apparatus, &c. Two medals were awarded at the great International Exhibition of 1862; the prize medal of the Dublin Exhibition 1865, and the Berlin Exhibition of 1865; the gold and silver medals of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867 "for astronomical instruments, microscopes, and photographic lenses;" the highest award of the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876 telescopes, microscopes, and photographic lenses, apparatus;" and at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878, Mr. Dallmeyer, senior, was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour, and was awarded two gold medals. The manufacturing facilities are of a superior character which offer special advantages to customers. Mr. Thos. R. Dallmeyer, the present head of the business, is well known and highly esteemed for his ability and commercial integrity. This business being one in which perfection and accuracy in manufacture is a great feature, Mr. Dallmeyer has lately facilitated all pertaining thereto by enlarging his manufacturing capacity introducing new features in the way of fittings and appliances. page 168.

LITSICA, MARX & CO., Cigarette Manufacturers, Turkish Tobacco Importers. Head Depôt: 82, Strand.

The position attained of late, by London, in the Manufacture of Cigarettes, is remarkable in a pre-eminent degree.

This well-known house is one of the oldest, being established in 1875, and occupies a leading position in this trade. Their extensive premises at 82, Strand, are wholly occupied with the manufacture of cigarettes, and will repay a visitor the time spent in inspecting them.

The Specialities of this Firm have obtained a world-wide reputation, and have been supplied to many of the crowned heads of Europe. His Majesty, the King of the Hellenes, K.G., although residing in the midst of the tobacco growing districts, has appointed this firm his special "Fournisseurs," and when in London personally visited the establishment.





REGISTERED







SUTTON & SONS, The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading.

This eminent firm, the leading house of its kind in the world, has been in existence more than half a century, and has now attained colossal proportions. The business premises occupying over six acres of ground, which have been erected by the firm with especial reference to the requirements of the seed trade, at a cost of over £100,000, comprise handsome and spacious offices, large vegetable, flower, and farm seed order rooms, museum, and huge warehouses and stores. The latter are fitted with machinery of the most improved description, for cleaning the samples previous to their being passed out to the order rooms. The museum is full of interest. It contains models of the principal vegetables and roots; fruits and vegetable produce sent from India and the Colonies, beautiful pictures of Messrs. Sutton & Sons' specialities in flowers, and an interesting collection of dried grasses. The premises are entered from three thoroughfares, the main entrance being in the Market Place, another in King's Road, and another in the Forbury.

Some idea of the extent of Messrs. Sutton's trade may be gleaned from the fact that the Seed Trial Grounds alone, situated on the London side of Reading, are 75 acres in extent, where trials are made of almost every kind of agricultural and horticultural seeds in the open air. The trials of flower seeds when in bloom attract the attention and admiration of passengers by the Great Western, South Eastern, and South Western Railways. The Portland Nurseries, situated in the London Road, are devoted principally to the growing of florists' flower seeds under glass; and here may be seen in bloom at the proper season of the year, magnificent collections of primulas, calceolarias, cyclamen, gloxinias, cinerarias, begonias, &c., &c.

Many distinctions have been conferred upon the firm, including royal warrants of appointment to H.M. the Queen, and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, whilst 112 gold, silver, and bronze medals have been awarded to the firm at the leading exhibitions in all parts of the world.

The Royal Seed Establishment has been honoured by visits from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, His late R.H. the Duke of Clarence, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and other royal and distinguished personages.

The present sole proprietors of this great and representative house are Mr. Martin John Sutton, Mr. Herbert Sutton, Mr. Arthur W Sutton, and Mr. Leonard G. Sutton, who are all actively engaged in the management of the work. See page 85.









WARRANT.



ROYAL WARRANT.

SUTTON'S SEEDS,

USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



A Miniature View of the Royal Seed Establishment, Reading, which has been visited by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and other Royal and distinguished personages.

Messrs. Sutton will be always pleased to receive visits from Customers, and to show them their extensive premises and grounds.

Sutton's Grass Seeds Sutton's Farm Seeds Sutton's Garden Seeds Sutton's Flower Seeds

Grown and Selected YEAR BY YEAR From the Finest Stocks IN EXISTENCE.

PRICED DESCRIPTIVE LISTS post free ON APPLICATION.

Seedsmen by Royal Warrant to H.M. The QUEEN.

Sufford of Warrant to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BERKS.

Seedsmen by Royal

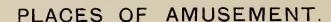












THEATRES.

Criterion Theatre, Piccadilly Circus. (See page 94.)

GAIETY THEATRE, Strand. (See page 104.)

HAYMARKET THEATRE, Haymarket. (See page 96.)

LYCEUM THEATRE, Wellington Street, Strand. (See page 92.)

Lyric Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, nr. Piccadilly Circus. (See page 98.)

Maskelyne & Cooke, Piccadilly. (See page 118.)

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS are among the host of candidates for public favour, and are permanently located at St. James's Hall. (See page 117.)

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE, Coventry Street, near Piccadilly Circus.

ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand, near Southampton Street. (See page 100.)

ROYAL AQUARIUM, Westminster. (See page 120.)

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE, Panton Street, Haymarket. (See page 112.)

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE, Oxford Street. (See page 110.) STRAND THEATRE, Strand. (See page 108.)

THE ALHAMBRA THEATRE (Varieties), Leicester Square. (See page 116.)

THE TIVOLI (Theatre of Varieties), Strand. (See page 119.)
TRAFALGAR SQUARE THEATRE, St. Martin's Lane. (See page 106.)

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand. (See page 102.)

AVENUE THEATRE, 85, Northumberland Avenue.

BRITANNIA THEATRE, Hoxton Street, Hoxton.

DRURY LANE THEATRE, Catherine Street, Strand.

GARRICK THEATRE, Charing Cross.

GLOBE THEATRE, Newcastle Street, Strand.

GRAND THEATRE, High Street, Islington.

MARYLEBONE THEATRE, Church Street, Lisson Grove.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.







NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE, Wych Street, Strand.

NEW SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Arlington Street, Clerkenwell.

NOVELTY THEATRE, Great Queen Street, High Holborn.

OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE, Strand.

PAVILION THEATRE, Whitechapel.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE, Sloane Square.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, Cambridge Circus. (Temporarily closed.)

ROYALTY, Dean Street, Soho.

St. James's Theatre, King Street, St. James's.

SAVOY THEATRE, Beaufort Buildings, Strand.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.

Surkey, Blackfriars Road.

TERRY'S THEATRE, Strand.

THEATRE ROYAL AND ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden.

Toole's Theatre, King William Street, Strand.

CONCERTS.

London, during "the Season," offers to the lovers of music unparalleled attractions. Talent from all parts of the world finds its way to this country.

Numerous Societies are established to cater for the musical taste—the Philharmonic and New Philharmonic being the most celebrated and fashionable. The Monday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall, under the direction of Messrs. Chappell, have become very attractive, whilst harmonic societies and oratorio concerts invite the patronage of lovers of sacred music. A great many concerts are given at St. James's Hall, St. George's Hall, and the Royal Albert Hall.

EXHIBITIONS.

EGYPTIAN HALL, in Piceadilly, offers generally two or three different exhibitions of an attractive kind, of which that of Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke is the most important. (See page 118.)











MDME. TUSSAUD'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, adjoining Baker Street Station. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham. Exhibitions, Entertainments, and Concerts. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 1s.

IMRIE KIRALFY'S VENICE at Olympia, Kensington. Admission 1s.

INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION, AND BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST, Earl's Court, West Brompton. Open from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Admission 1s.

PRINCIPAL MUSIC HALLS.

THE ALHAMBRA, Leicester Square. (See page 116.)

THE TIVOLI, Strand. (See page 119.)

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, Westminster Bridge Road.

EMPIRE MUSIC HALL, Leicester Square.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL, Edgware Road.

OXFORD MUSIC HALL, Oxford Street.

ROYAL MUSIC HALL, Holborn.

ROYAL VICTORIA COFFEE MUSIC HALL, Waterloo Road.

ROYAL TROCADERO, Shaftesbury Avenue.

SOUTH LONDON PALACE MUSIC HALL, 92, London Road, Borough.

THE LONDON PAVILION, Piccadilly Circus.









Album of Operatic

AND

Dramatic

Celebrities,

AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.



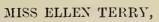












Of the Lyceum Theatre.

From a photograph by Walery, Ltd., 164, Regent Street, W.





91







LYCEUM THEATRE,

WELLINGTON ST., STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager - - MR. HENRY IRVING.

Every Evening (except Saturdays), SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY.

THE FAMOUS HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF

KING HENRY the EIGHTH,

CARDINAL WOLSEY ...

MR. IRVING.

QUEEN CATHERINE ... MISS ELLEN TERRY.

MATINÉES OF HENRY VIII.

Will be given on SATURDAYS at Two o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENINGS, BULWER LYTTON'S PLAY

RICHELIEU.

CARDINAL RICHELIEU

MR. IRVING.

THE NEXT PRODUCTION WILL BE

SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY OF

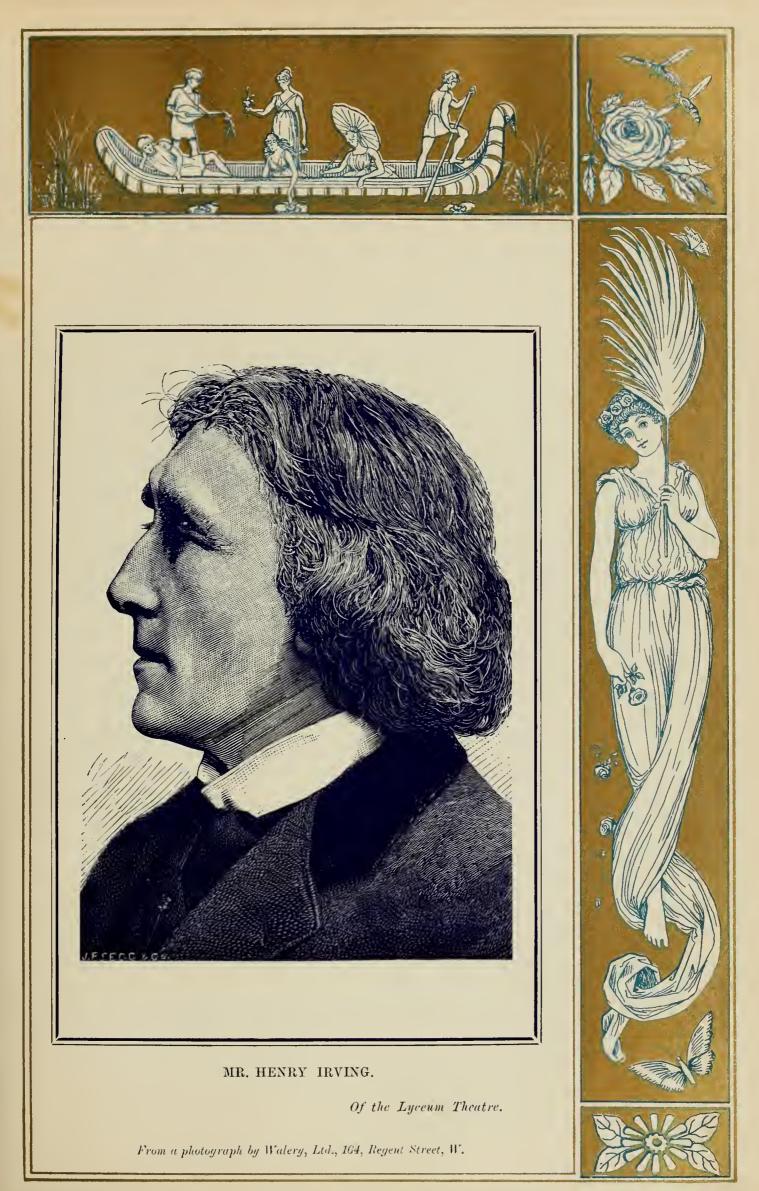
KING LEAR.

PRICES:

Private Boxes, £2 2s. and £4 4s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 7s.; Upper Circle, 4s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s.

Box Office, under the Direction of Mr. JOSEPH HURST, OPEN DAILY FROM 10 to 5.

Seats can be booked in advance. Also by letter or telegram.



REGISTERED.









CRITERION THEATRE,

PICCADILLY CIRCUS,

REGENT STREET.

SOLE LESSEE AND MANAGER,

Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.

The Entertainment is confined to

COMEDY,

OLD AND MODERN.

LIGHTED ENTIRELY BY ELECTRICITY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes, £3 3s., £2 2s. and £1 11s. 6d. Stalls, 10s. 6d.

Dress Circle, 7s. Family Circle, 3s. Pit, 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s.

The attention of the Public is especially drawn to the fact that SEATS CAN BE BOOKED at the Box Office from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Acting Manager- - - - Mr. E. HARVEY.











MISS MARY MOORE,

Of the Criterion Theatre, in "Still Waters Run Deep."









HAYMARKET THEATRE,

LONDON.

Sole Lessee & Manager—
MR. H. BEERBOHM TREE.

DURING

SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, and NOVEMBER, MR. TREE and the HAYMARKET COMPANY

Will visit the following Provincial Towns-

MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, BIRMINGHAM, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, AND BRISTOL.

IN DECEMBER

Will be produced

A NEW CLASSICAL PLAY,

ENTITLED-

HYPATIA

BY

J. STUART OGILVIE.

ISSACHAR MR. TREE.
HYPATIA MISS JULIA NEILSON.

PRICES:-

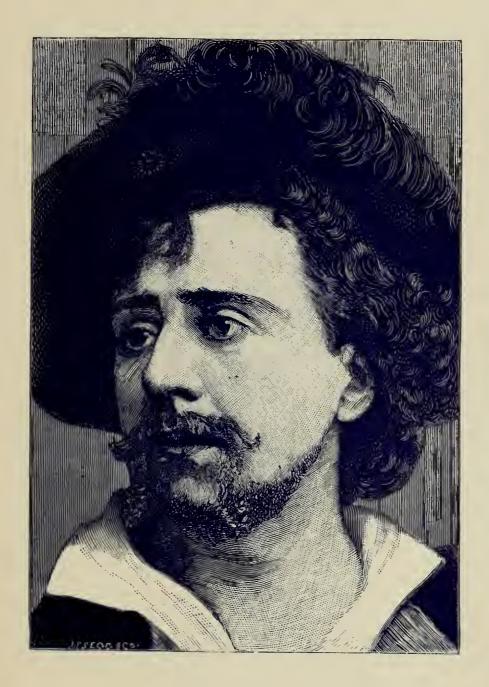
Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £5 5s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 7s.; Balcony (bonnets allowed), 5s.; Pit Circle (unreserved), 2s. 6d.; Upper Boxes (reserved), 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

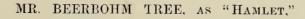
Box Office open Daily from 10 to 5, and from 8 to 10 p.m. Seats may be booked one month in advance.











Of the Haymarket Theatre.

From a photograph by Messrs. W. & D. Douney, 57 & 61, Ebury Street, S.W.













LYRIC THEATRE,

SHAFTESBURY AVENUE,

NEAR PICCADILLY CIRCUS, W.

Sole Lessee and Manager,

MR. HORACE SEDGER.

THE ENTERTAINMENT

IS DEVOTED TO

LIGHT OPERA,

AND

OPERA COMIQUE.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes, £2 2s.; £3 3s.; £4 4s.; and £5 5s.; Stalls, 10/6; Balcony Stalls, 7/6;

Balcony, 6/-; Upper Circle, 4/-; Pit, 2/6; Gallery, 1/-

DOORS OPEN 7.15. COMMENCE 7.30.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.30.

BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Seats booked three months in advance, by letter, wire, or telephone (No.3687).

Business Manager - Mr. WILLIAM GREET.











Of the Lyric Theatre.

From a photograph by Mr. A. Ellis, 20, Upper Baker Street, W.











Royal

ADELPHI THEATRE,

STRAND.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANAGERS,

MESSRS. A. & S. GATTI.

This celebrated House, lighted by electricity, situated in the centre of the Strand, within two minutes' walk of Charing Cross, has for many years been the popularly recognized home of the

SENSATIONAL, DOMESTIC & HISTORICAL DRAMA,

WHICH, TOGETHER WITH

FARCES OF ALL KINDS,

Form the staple entertainment of this favourite place of amusement.

Prices of Admission, from 1s. to £3 3s.

Doors open at Seven, Commence at a quarter past Seven.

BOX OFFICE OPEN FROM 10 TILL 6 DAILY.

NO BOOKING FEES.

Acting Manager, CHARLES A. JECKS.









Sole Lessee and Manager—
Mr. THOMAS THORNE.
——:0:——

SPECIALITE-

OLD AND MODERN COMEDY.

The Company now appearing are:

Messrs. Thomas Thorne, H. B. Conway, Mdlles. Dorothy Dore, Ella Banister, &c., &c.

Since the opening of this Theatre in April, 1870, Mr. Albery's renowned comedy of "The Two Roses" ran 490 nights, "Apple Blossoms" 100 nights, "London Assurance" 169 nights (the longest run on record of this celebrated comedy), and "School for Scandal" 450 nights; but all these were eclipsed by H. J. Byron's comedy, "Our Boys," which had a phenomenal run of 1,362 consecutive nights; "The Girls," by H. J. Byron (author of "Our Boys," &c.), was another great success; "The Guv'nor," by E. G. Lankester, over 150 nights; "The Half-Way House," by George R. Sims, 110 nights; "School for Scandal" (2nd time), 94 nights; Lord Lytton's Comedy, "Money," 150 nights, and longest run on record; "The Rivals," 226 nights, and longest run on record; "The Rivals," 226 nights, and Sinners," 181 nights; "Loose Tiles," 3-Act farcical Comedy by J. P. Hurst, 122 nights; "Cupid's Messenger," by A. C. Calmour, 114 nights; "Sophia," by Robert Buchanan, 453 nights; "Joseph's Sweetheart," by Robert Buchanan, 260 nights; "That Doctor Cupid," 151 nights.

N.B.—The front of the Vaudeville Theatre has recently been rebuilt, and the interior enlarged and redecorated at great expense by Mr. THOMAS THORNE who has acquired a long lease.

who has acquired a long lease.

It is now one of the handsomest and most luxurious of the LondonWest-End Theatres, the work having occupied six months in completion, regardless of expense, was carried out by Messrs. Hall & Bedall, Messrs. Campbell & Smith, Messrs. Maple & Co., &c., &c., under the immediate direction of Mr. C. J. Phipps, the eminent Architect.

OPEN EVERY EVENING AT 7.30.

Private Boxes, £3 3s. & £2 2s.; Stalls, 10s.; Balcony Stalls, 7s. 6d. & 6s.; Boxes, 4s.; Upper Circle, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. BOX OFFICE OPEN FROM 10 TILL 6.30. NO CHARGE FOR BOOKING.

Acting Manager & Treasurer, Mr. SYDNEY ALPORT.













GAIETY THEATRE,

STRAND.

SOLE LESSEE & MANAGER-

Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES.

THE HOME

BURLESQUE.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

Lighted entirely by Electricity.

Prices of Admission:

PRIVATE BOXES, £1 1s., £2 2s., £3 3s., & £4 4s.; STALLS, 10s. 6d.; BALCONY STALLS, 7s. 6d.; BALCONY, 6s.; UPPER CIRCLE, 4s.; PIT, 2s. 6d.; GALLERY, 1s

DOORS OPEN AT 7.30. COMMENCE AT 8.

Box Office open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Seats booked Three Months in advance, by Letter, Wire or Telephone, No. 2781.

Business Manager -

Mr. F. J. HARRIS.







MISS NELLIE FARREN AND MR. LESLIE,

Of the Gaicty Theatre.

From a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Co., 106 & 108, Regent Street, W.



REGISTERED







TRAFALGAR SQUARE

THEATRE,

St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

PROPRIETORS

MR. & MRS. FRANK WYATT.

Sole Lessee & Manager

- - MR, M. LEVENSTON.

COMIC OPERA.

THE

WERDING BEVER.

EVERY EVENING at 8.15.

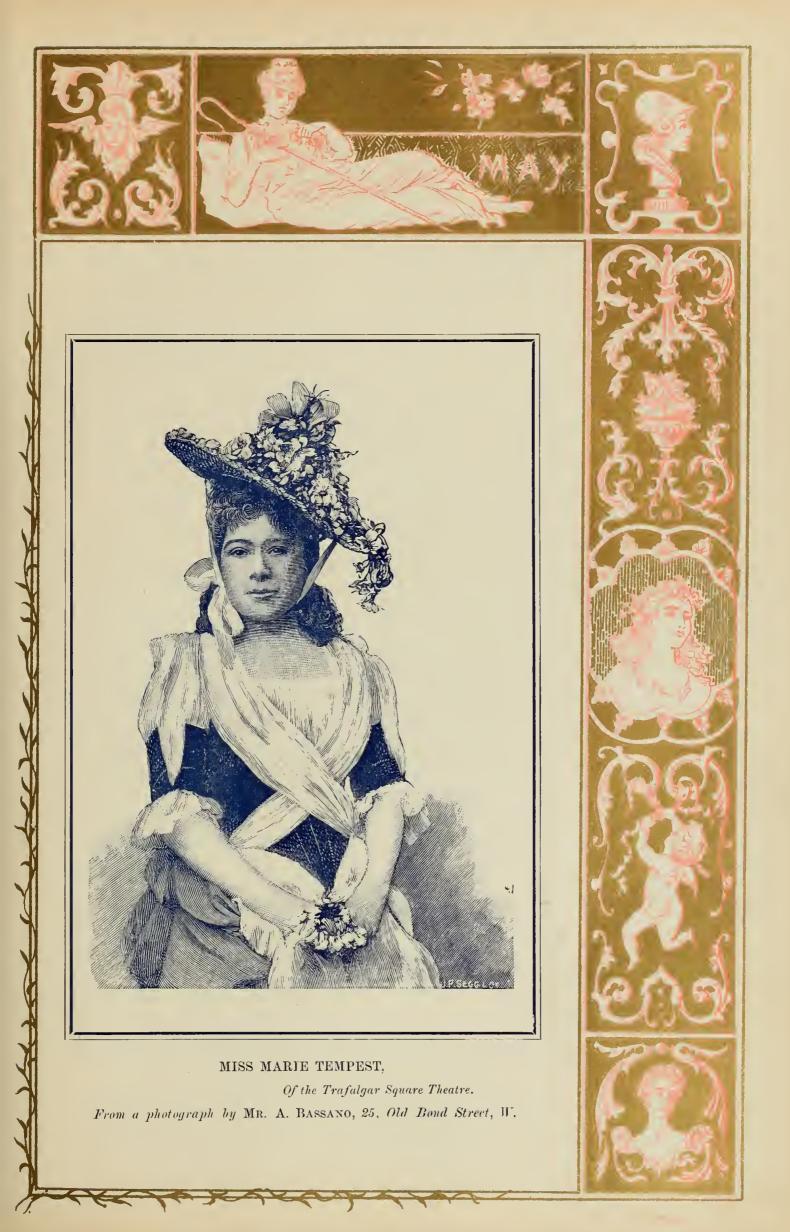
PRICES FROM 1s. to £4 4s.

BOX OFFICE open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

Acting Manager - - Mr. Geo. MANNERS.

Stage Manager - Mr. Thos. W. CHARLES.

Musical Director - - Mr. ERNEST FORD.











STRAND THEATRE.

Lessee ... Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN.

EVERY EVENING at 8.40

Wednesday & Saturday Afternoons 2.30.

The Fantastic Mythological Modern Comedy, in Three Acts,

NIOBE

ALL SMILES

By HARRY & EDWARD PAULTON.

In Life Insurance Peter Amos Dunn Mr. Harry Paulton.
In love with himself Cornelius Griffin ... Mr. Forbes Dawson.
In Corney's Hands Phillip Innings ... Mr. Herbert Ross.
In the Clouds (an Art Enthusiast) Jefferson Tompkins

In retirement Parker G. Sillocks Mr. A. C. Mackenzie.
In-dispensable, (Peter's Wife) Caroline Dunn ... Miss Ina Goldsmith.
In Authority Helen Griffin ... Miss Carlotta Zerbini.
In open Rebellion Hattie Griffin ... Miss Georgie Esmond.
In love with Corney ... Beatrice Sillocks ... Miss Eleanor May.
In service, (Parlour Maid) ... Mary Miss Venie Bennett.
In the way, (new Nursery Governess) Madeline Mifton Miss Isabel Ellissen.

In the way, (new Nursery Governess) Madeline Mifton Miss Isabel Ellissen.
In the Flesh, (Widow of the late Amphion King of Thebes) ... Niobe ... Miss Beatrice Lamb.

Act I.—In Dunn's Drawing Room looking to the North (7.15 p.m.), in

Act I.—In Dunn's Drawing Room looking to the North (7.15 p.m.), in the absence of the family.

Act II.—In Dunn's Drawing Room, looking to the south (the next Morning), in the presence of the family.

Act III.—In Dunn's Drawing Room, looking to the West (Afternoon of the same day).

NIOBE is in no sense a travestie of Gilbert's delightful play PYGMALION & GALATEA, and though suggested by the same Mythological Legend (an animated statue) so often employed for Dramatic purposes, it is believed the supposed revivification of a petrified mortal has never before been utilized.

Preceded at 8 by a Comedietta, entitled

NO CREDIT.

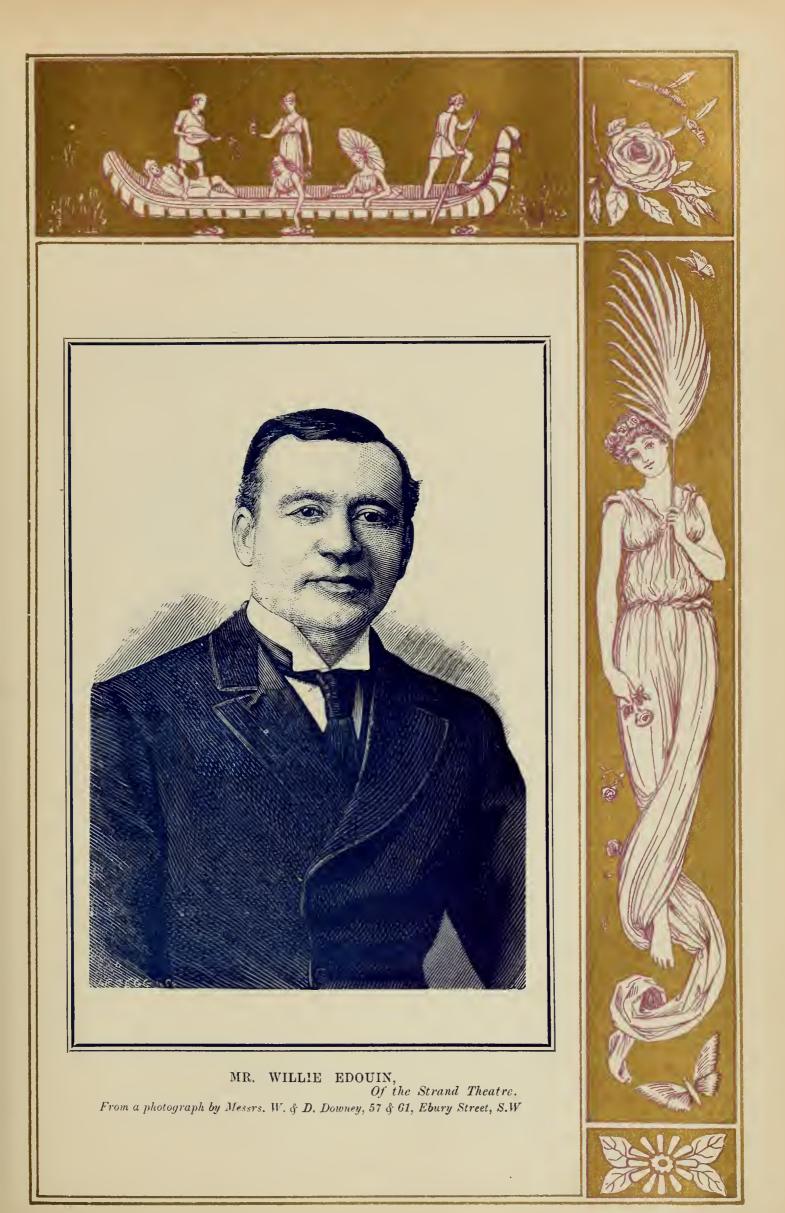
Mr. Grant Mr. George P. HAWTREY. Kitty ... Miss Georgie ESMOND Mr. George Brinsley Mr. A. C. MACKENZIE. Barbara Miss Venie BENNETT Frank Gordon ... Mr. Herbert ROSS.

Doors open-Matinee at 2. Evening at 7.30.

PRICES—PRIVATE BOXES, £1 1s. to £3 3s.; STALLS, 10s. 6d.; DRESS CIRCLE, 6s.; UPPER CIRCLE, 4s.; BOXES, 3s.; PIT, 2s.; GALLERY, 1s.

BOX OFFICE OPEN FROM 10 TILL 5.

Business Manager ... J. T. MACKAY ROBERTSON.









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Manager -

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ROYAL DIVORCE,

W. G. WILLS & GRACE HAWTHORNE.

GRACE HAWTHORNE JOSEPHINE.

MURRAY CARSON, HARCOURT BEATTY, HENRY DE SOLLA, WATTY BRUNTON, Jun., Miss MARGARET WATSON, Miss MAUDE ST. JOHN,

HENRY GRAY DALBY, B. WHITCOMB, Miss LESLEY BELL, Miss FRANCES WYATT,

AND

MISS GRACE HAWTHORNE.

PRIVATE BOXES, £1 1s. (very comfortable, at the back of the Dress Circle) to £3 3s.;

ORCHESTRA STALLS, 10s. 6d.; DRESS CIRCLE, 6s.,

Last Two Rows, Bonnets allowed, 5s.; UPPER BOXES, (Numbered and Reserved,) 3s.; PIT (re-upholstered and all seats backed), 2s.;

AMPHITHEATRE, 1s. 6d.; GALLERY, 1s.

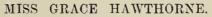
Box Office open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. NO BOOKING FEES.











Of the Princess's Theatre.

From a photograph by Mr. G. W. Bradshaw, Robertson Street, Hastings.











COMEDY THEATRE,

PANTON STREET, HAYMARKET.

MANAGER-

Mr. CHAS. H. HAWTREY.

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FARCICAL COMEDY.

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AND MISS LOTTIE VENNE.

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

A COMEDIETTA.

DOORS OPEN AT 7.30. COMMENCE AT 8. CARRIAGES AT 11.

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BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TILL 10 P.M.

Business Manager

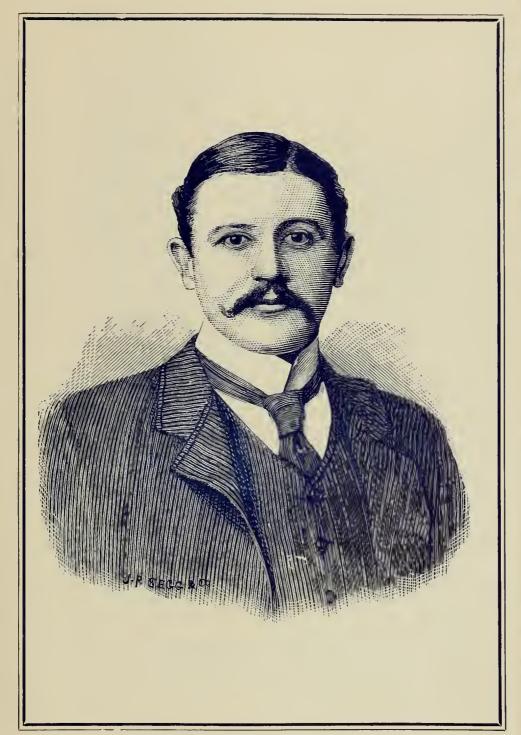
- Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.













MR. C. H. HAWTREY,

Of the Comedy Theatre.

From a photograph by Mr. A. Bassano, 25, Old Bond Street W.



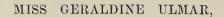












Of the Lyric Theatre

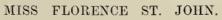
From a photograph by Mr. A. Ellis, 20, Upper Baker Street, N.W.











From a photograph by the London Stereoscopic & Photographic Co., Ltd.
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Now Illumined Throughout with the

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD.

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Every Night at 8,

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Visitors arriving in London at any of the great Railway Termini will find Omnibuses that will carry them direct to the doors of St. James's Hall.

NO FEES OF ANY KIND.



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TWENTIETH CONSECUTIVE YEAR IN LONDON. PERFORMANCES TWICE DAILY, at 3 & 8.

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Spiritual Manifestations, an ingenious interweaving of

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Inimitable, consequently Unique.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.







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Open Every Evening at 7.30
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Commence at 8 o'clock, and Saturday Matinees, 2.45 o'clock.

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PRIVATE BOXES, £1 11s. 6d., £2 2s., and £3 3s.;
FAUTEUILS RESERVED AND NUMBERED, 5s.:
ORCHESTRA STALLS, BALCONY STALLS, & LOUNGE, 3s.:
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GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS

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LONDON.

RAILWAY ADVERTISEMENT DIRECTORY.

THE LONDON, CHATHAM AND DOVER RAILWAY, from Victoria, Holborn Viaduct, and Ludgate Hill, is the route for all parts of the Continent, viâ Dover and Calais or Ostend and Queenboro' and Flushing. (See page 123.)

Belgian State Railways and Mails. Both the South Eastern Railway, and the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, have through communications between London and Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, viâ Dover and Ostend. (See page 124.)

The London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, from London Bridge, Victoria and Kensington, is the favourite pleasure traffic line to the Isle of Wight and our leading Watering-places — viz., Brighton, Portsmouth, Hastings, Tunbridge Wells, Eastbourne, &c., &c., and the direct route for Paris and the Continent, via Newhaven, Dieppe, and Rouen. (See page 125.)

THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY, from Liverpool Street, extends into the Eastern Counties of England, and to the Continent, via Harwich; and to the Docks, Tilbury and Gravesend, by the Fenchurch Street branch. (See page 122.)

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY, St. Paneras Station, Euston Road, is the great route to the Midland Counties, also to the North and North-West. (See page 127.)

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY, Dublin, Ireland. (See page 126.)

Paris-Lyons-Méditerranée Railway, Paris, has communications between London, South of France, Switzerland, and Italy, via Calais, or Boulogne and Paris. (See page 128.)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA, Montreal, P.Q is the pioneer line of the Dominion of Canada and the great international highway for business and pleasure between all the principal cities in the United States and British North America. (See page 129.)









GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT,

Viâ ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM, DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

THE Boat Express leaves London, Liverpool Street Station, at 8.0 p.m., every week-day, running alongside the steamers at Harwich (Parkeston Quay). Through carriages to Harwich are attached to the trains from Manchester and Doncaster via Lincoln and March; Birmingham and Rugby via Peterboro' and March; connecting at these stations with Express Trains from Scotland, the North of England, and the Midland Counties.

A Dining Car for 1st and 2nd class Passengers and 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Corridor Carriages, with lavatory accommodation, run (Sundays excepted), between DONCASTER and HARWICH via Lincoln and March. Passengers can change into the Dining Car en route, in order to take Breakfast, Dinner, or other refreshments.

The Steamers leave after the arrival of these trains at 9.50 p.m. and reach Antwerp and Rotterdam the following morning. The service from Antwerp and Rotterdam is at 5.45 and 6.15 p.m. respectively, every week-day, connecting with Express Trains from the interior of the Continent.

The Great Eastern Railway Company have now placed on this service new steamers upwards of 1,000 tons register and 2,000 indicated horse power, which are amongst the finest running between England and the Continent, and are fitted with every convenience and comfort for Passengers, including Ladies', Dining, and Smoking Saloons, Sleeping Berths in separate cabins, and the Electric Light. The latest additions to the Company's fleet are twin screws, each engine being capable of being worked separately in the event of accident, which, together with water-tight compartments, insures the greatest possible safety.

At Parkeston Quay, Harwich, the Company have opened an Hotel for the convenience of Passengers to and from the Continent; there are also First and Second Class Restaurants, Waiting-Rooms, and Lavatories, all of which are connected with the landing stage by a covered way.

connected with the landing stage by a covered way.

Cheap through and Tourists' Tickets at low fares, embracing Holland, the Dead Cities of the Zuyder Zee, Belgium, the Ardennes, the Rhine, North and South Germany, Austria, Italy, the Tyrol, Switzerland, etc., are issued by this route from London, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Newcastle, York, Hull, Birmingham, Rugby and the principal Northern and Midland Towns.

Read the New Edition of the "Tourists' Guide to the Continent," profusely illustrated. "Walks in the Ardennes," "Walks in Holland," 6d. each; post free, 8d.

Express Service to Hamburg, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays by the Passenger Steamers of the General Steam Navigation Company, from Parkeston Quay (Harwich), in connection with the trains mentioned above.

For any further information, Guides, Time Books, &c., apply to any of the Great Eastern Railway Company's Agents, the Booking Offices of the Principal Towns in Scotland, the North of England and the Midland Counties. to 61, Regent Street, London; or to

F. GOODAY, Continental Traffic Manager, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.







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SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE TO FRANCE

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The Company's Fleet includes the new and magnificent S.S. "CALAIS-DOUVRES, "EMPRESS," "VICTORIA," and "INVICTA." These vessels have made many passages in the hour between Dover and Calais.

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5 Services Daily. Paris in 7½ hours,

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The "Club" Train leaves Victoria, Holborn, and St. Paul's Stations daily.

SWITZERLAND VIA LAON AND VIA PARIS.

First Class through carriages by both routes, Coupé from Calais to Geneva, viâ Paris, and to Bâle, viâ Laon and Delle.

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Through Carriages, Flushing to Altona, and acceleration of Night Service by 3 hours.

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The shortest and most direct route to Margate, Ramsgate, Broadstairs, Herne Bay, Westgate-on-Sea, and other favourite Watering Places on the Kent coast. The "Granville" Express to Westgate, Margate, and Ramsgate in 2 hours.

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Passengers by this Company's route are conveyed to the HIGH LEVEL STATION adjacent to the Centre Transept of the Building.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, VICTORIA STATION or of Messrs. COOK & SONS, Ludgate Circus, E.C.









BELGIAN STATE RAILWAY & MAIL PACKET SERVICE.

ENGLAND—CONTINENT. DOVER-OSTEND,

Royal Mail and Short Sea Route.

Three Continental Services Daily.

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The route by Dover and Ostend to Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and Italy is the shortest by nearly seventy miles, as well as the cheapest and most convenient and agreeable for families with regard to the Customs and non-changing of trains. It is the direct route to Brindisi, the port of arrival and departure of the Overland Indian Mail.

The Mail Service is performed by the Belgian Government, superior paddle steamers conveying the Mails for Belgiam, Holland, the German Empire, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

The magnificent new Steamers Princess Henriette, Princess Josephine, La Flandre, Prince Albert, and Ville de Douvres are now running (sea passage 3 hours), and leave Dover at 12.0 a.m., and 7.30 p.m., and Ostend at 4.58 a.m., and 10.53 a.m.

The Pare the fastest boats crossing the Channel. Promenade Deck, Main

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At Ostend, the Railway being extended from the Station to the New Quay, passengers step into and alight from the Railway Carriages as at the Admiralty

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Private Cabin, in addition to first-class fare, 7f.; Double Cabin, 14f.

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Passports.—Passengers for Alsace Lorraine, and for Switzerland, Italy, South Germany, Austria, &c., passing through Alsace Lorraine, are not affected by the new passport regulations provided they travel by the Dover, Ostend, Brussels, and Luxembourg direct route.

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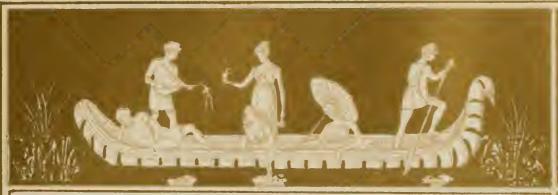
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Through Tickets from Birmingham, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester (London and North Western Railway) to principal towns of Belgium.

Tickets and full particulars may be obtained in London from-

ROYAL BELGIAN MAILS OFFICE,

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OFFICES IN PARIS for Tickets and Information:—10, Rue du 4 Septembre (near the Bourse), and 4, 6, and 8, Rue St. Anne.











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During Season (Direct or Circular, embracing other places of interest) from all parts.

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Under the management of the Company, is the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Lake district, approached from the Railway Station by a covered way, and is within easy distance of the chief centres of attraction to tourists. The Grounds adjoin Lord Kenmare's beautiful demesne and deer park, which skirt the shores of the principal Lake. Hotel porters, in uniform, meet all trains. Guides, Carriages, Boats, &c., on hire at reduced rates to visitors. Coupons. Winter tariff. Address—"The Manager."

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For further particulars see Company's Time Tables and Folders, or apply to the Purser of the Transatlantic Steamers.

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ROBT. G. COLHOUN, Traffic Manager,







MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

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THE TOURIST ROUTE BETWEEN

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Is via SETTLE and CARLISLE.

A Special Service of Express Trains has been established by this Route between

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DRAWING ROOM SALOON CARS by Day Express Trains, and SLEEPING SALOON CARS
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Passengers travelling by this Route pass through the Vale of the Derwent Matlock, and the most picturesque portion of the Peak of Derbyshire.

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LONDON, NOTTINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, LEEDS & BRADFORD

AT CONVENIENT HOURS DAILY.

The New Line connecting THE MIDLAND & LANCASHIRE & YORKSHIRE SYSTEMS at MANCHESTER, is now open, and the Midland Railway Company run a service of Trains between MARPLE, MANCHESTER (VICTORIA), & BLACKBURN by the New Route, in connection with their Main Line Trains to and from London (St. Pancras), the Midland Counties, and the West of England, enabling Passengers to travel through between the two systems of Railways without change of station in Manchester.

Passengers holding First Class Tickets may travel in the DRAWING ROOM SALOON CARS attached to the Day Express Trains WITHOUT EXTRA PAYMENT. A charge of 5/- EACH is made FOR BERTHS in the SLEEPING SALOON CARS, in addition to the First Class Fare.

Omnibuses.—The Company run a service of well-appointed Omnibuses between the St. Pancras Station and Hotel, and the Charing Cross and Waterloo Stations. Passengers holding through Tickets between the Midland, and South-Eastern, and London and South-Western Lines are conveyed across London by these Omnibuses free of charge.

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All the Trains of the Midland Company convey First and Third Class Passengers at ordinary Fares.

The Trains of the Midland Company run to and from—
The St. Pancras Station, London;
The St. Enoch Station, Glasgow;
The Waverley Bridge Station, Edinburgh;
The New Street Station, Birmingham;
The Wellington Station, Leeds.

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Tiekets for all principal Stations on the Midland Railway and Lines in connection can be obtained beforehand at any of the undermentioned Offices:—The Midland Co.'s Offices, 445, West Strand; 267, Strand; 189, Victoria Street; 101, High Holborn; 38, Cranbourne Street; 10a, New Bond Street; 5, Charing Cross (Corner of Northumberland Avenue); 1, Shaftesbury Avenue, Piccadilly Circus; 272, Regent Circus, Oxford Street; Gloucester Office, 495, Oxford Street; 33, Cannon Street; 9, Sloaue Square; 109, Tottenham Court Road; 13, Aldersgate Street; 10, Commercial Road; "Four Swans," 36, Camomile Street; Cook's Tourist Offices, Ludgate Circus; 99, Gracechurch Street; 33, Piccadilly; 82, Oxford Street; The L. B. & S. C. Co.'s Offices. 28, Regent Street, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square.

Tickets obtained at these Offices, available from St. Pancras Station, will be issued at the same Fares as charged at that Station, and dated to suit the convenience of Passengers.

THE MIDLAND GRAND HOTEL (one of the largest Hotels in Europe), containing upwards of 400 Bed Rooms, with spacious Coffee Room, Reading Room, and numerous Drawing Rooms, has been erected by the Company at the ST. PANCRAS TERMINUS, and will be found replete with every accommodation; the Company are also owners of THE NEW MIDLAND HOTEL, BRADFORD, THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, LEEDS. THE MIDLAND HOTEL, DERBY, & THE ADELPHI HOTEL. LIVERPOOL, adjoining the Midland Railway Station in each of those Towns. All first class Hotels for Families and Gentlemen.













PARIS-LYONS-MEDITERRANEE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN RAILWAY.

London, France, Switzerland & Italy,

RETURN TICKETS.

From London	From London		RETURN FARES. (2)		
to nndermen-	Routes.	Available for (1)	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Observations.
tioned Stations.		101 (1)	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Marseilles *	Lyons)	10 0 8	7 7 4	(1) The period for
Hyères *	Lyons-Marseilles	ĺ	10 12 4	7 15 9	which return tickets from London to France and
Cannes *			11 6 7	8 6 0	Switzerland is available
Grasse *	11		11 9 2	8 7 11	can be extended for a period equal to that fixed
Nioe *	33		11 10 9	8 9 0	by the ticket, on payment
Monte Carlo *	"		11 13 0	8 10 8	of an additional charge. (2) The prices of second
Mentone *	"		11 14 0	8 11 4	class tickets from London
Vichy *	Nevers		6 13 9	4 18 9	to France and Switzer- land do not include
Clermont Fd.*	>>		7 1 10	5 4 1	conveyance across Paris
Aix-les-Bains *	Macon-Culoz	>45 Days.	8 2 9	5 19 8	by the Circle Railway.
Geneva **	"		8 8 8	6 3 11	In addition to the price of return tickets from
Chamonix *	" Cluses		9 6 4	6 19 9	London, an extra fee
Neuchatel*	Dijon-Pontarlier		7 13 1	5 13 0	of 4s. 10d. is charged
Lausanne *		!	7 15 7	5 14 4	for the Harbonr duties at Calais or Boulogne.
Vevey *	,,		7 18 0	5 16 0	
Clarens.*	,,,		7 18 8	5 16 6	BREAKING JOURNEY
VernexMontreux		!	7 18 10	5 16 7	The journeys may be
Territet (Halte)*	***		7 19 1	5 16 10	broken along any route except for Tickets from
	Dijon-Mt. Cenis		9 18 5	7 5 6	London to Brindisi,
Milan *		11	10 13 0	7 14 8	Naples, and Venice, where
	Mt. Cenis-Bologna	.K	20 15 7	15 4 9	no break is allowed
	Mt. Cenis-Naples		21 11 9	15 16 0	except from Paris to Modane and on the
Naples	_		19 0 0	13 19 9	Italian Railways.

* Return Tickets are also issued in London, vià Newhaven and Dieppe, to the same destinations less £1 9s. 8d. first class and £1 4s. 10d. second class.

** These Tickets are issued from London to Territet, but not vice verså.

RETURN TICKETS FROM PARIS.

n	Routes.	Available for	FAI	RES.	Issued between the following dates.
From Paris to			1st Class.	2nd Class.	
Geneva	Dijon-Pontarlier Mont-Cenis	6 days 60 days 60 days 30 days 30 days 30 days	£ s. d. 4 4 0 4 1 8 4 11 3 5 18 1 6 13 1 8 13 1	£ s. d. 3 0 6 3 0 10 3 8 10 4 4 11 4 15 3 6 3 3	Throughout the year. 15th April to 15th October. Throughout the year. ""

(1) These tickets are only issued in the direction of Paris to Evian-les-Bains.

Journey may be broken, except in the case of tickets from Paris to Evian-les-Bains and

(2) Retnrn Tickets to Turin are available for sixty days, if passengers prove circular tickets for the interior of Italy have been taken in Turin. The tickets are obtainable all the year round, from the Central and Branch Offices of the Paris—Lyons—Mediterrance Railway Return Tickets from Paris to Turin and vice-versa may be made available for another fortnight on payment of an extra 11/10 on 1st class tickets, and 8/6 on 2nd class tickets.

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The Paris-Lyons-Mediterrance Railway issues throughout the year tickets for circular determined tours in great variety, enabling travellers in first or second class to visit the most interesting parts of France (Auvergne, Dauphiné Savoy, Provence, the Pyrenees, &c.) also Algeria, Tunis, Spain, Portugal, Italy Switzerland, Austria, and Bavaria.

Circular Tickets are also issued at reduced prices for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, available months ir own routes.

available upon their own lines only, by which passengers can select their own routes, The fullest particulars in regard to circular tours (prices, conditions, maps, and routes), as well as to single and return tickets, connections with foreign railways, &c., are given in a special pamphlet issued by the Company, which can be bought at all the stations on their lines as well as at booksellers, price Threepence.







Grand Trunk Railway Co.

OF CANADA,

INCLUDING UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT,

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PIONEER LINE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

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Trunk Railway.

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BY WAY OF NIAGARA FALLS; the White and Green Mountain Ranges; the Rivers St. Lawrence (with its waterfalls and rapids). Hudson, Saguenay; the Thousand Islands; Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior; the Eastern Salmon Fisheries; historical Quebec; Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and other important places are accessible over its railway.

Visitors to the Columbian Exposition, 1893, will find that the route via the St. Clair Tunnel, from the Atlantic Seaboard to Chicago is not only the most direct, but is the most convenient for persons desiring to make side tours to the above-named and other celebrated resorts of the country. The Tunnel itself is an object of engineering skill which will well

repay an inspection.

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are run on Express Trains.

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During the season of navigation
various steamer lines on

THE GREAT LAKES.

Travellers from Europe can obtain maps and descriptive pamphlets and full particulars at the Offices of the Company, Dashwood House, No. 9, New Broad Street, London, E.C., or from Messrs. E. H. Wood & Co., agents, No. 24, North John Street, Liverpool, Mr. R. Quinn, 25, Water Street, Liverpool, also from the agents of the Canadian Ocean Steamship Lines throughout Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. In Canada and the United States the Company's Agents will be found in all principal towns and cities, and at points where agents have not been appointed, ask for Tickets reading:—Via

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W. J. POWER, L. J. SEARGEANT, R. QUINN,
General Passenger Agent.

General Manager.

European Traffic Agent,
25, Water Street, Liverpool, Eng.

Head Offices in Canada—Montreal, P.Q.













STEAMSHIP ADVERTISEMENT DIRECTORY.

TO AND FROM NORTH AMERICA.

The White Star Line of Royal Mail steamers, carrying the British and United States Mails, sail from Liverpool to New York every Wednesday, calling at Queenstown the following day. Offices: Ismay, Imrie & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; 10, Water Street, Liverpool. For further particulars, see page 135.

The Guion Line of Royal and United States Mail steamers sail from Liverpool for New York every Saturday, calling at Queenstown. Liverpool offices: Guion & Co., 21, Water St.; London: Guion & Co., 7, Pall Mall, S.W.; Queenstown: James Scott & Co. For further particulars, see page 136.

The Compania Trasatlantica Line of steamers. Offices, Barcelona: Compania Trasatlantica, and Messrs. Ripol & Co., Plaza de Palacio; Cadiz: the Delegation of the Compania Trasatlantica; Madrid: The Agency of the Compania Trasatlantica, Puerto del Sol, 10; Santander: Messrs. Angel B. Perez & Co.; Corunna: Mr. E. da Guarda; Vigo: Antonio Lopez de Neira; Carthagena: Messrs. Bosch Hermanos; Valencia: Messrs. Dart & Co.; Malaga: Mr. Luis Duarte; Liverpool: Larrinaga & Co. For particulars, see page 143.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd Express Mail steamers, leave Southampton for New York, every Wednesday and Sunday, also Thursday during the Season. Agents: Keller, Wallis & Co., 32, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, and 65, 66 & 67, Gracechurch Street, City, London; and at Manchester and Southampton. For further particulars, see page 138.

The Compania Trasatlantica Line of steamers. Offices, Barcelona: Compania Trasatlantica, and Messrs. Ripol & Co., Plaza de Palacio; Cadiz: the Delegation of the Compania Trasatlantica; Madrid: The Agency of the Compania Trasatlantica, Puerto del Sol, 10; Santander: Messrs. Angel B.







Perez & Co.; Corunna: Mr. E. da Guarda; Vigo: Antonio Lopez de Neira; Carthagena: Messrs. Bosch Hermanos; Valencia: Messrs. Dart & Co.; Malaga: Mr. Luis Duarte; Liverpool: Larrinaga & Co. For particulars, see page 143.

TO AND FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN, AND SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE COASTS.

The Papayanni Steamship Company's steamers sail to the Levant, Black Sea, Egypt, Cyprus, Algeria, Malta, and other Mediterranean Ports from Liverpool at regular intervals, taking two routes alternately.—(1) Malta, Syra, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Odessa, calling on the return journey at several Ports on the Asiatic Coast of the Black Sea, Greece and Spain; (2) Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cyprus, Beyrout, and Alexandretta, calling occasionally on the homeward Voyage at Spanish Ports. Agents:—Algiers, S. Bankhardt; Malta, A. Camilleri; Alexandria, Barker & Co.; Beyrout, H. & D. Zalzal; Alexandretta, M. G. Sader; Limassol (Cyprus), Charles Christian; Larnaca (Cyprus), Charles Christian; Syra, A. E. Mavrogordato; Smyrna, C. T. Apostolo; Constantinople, Doros Bros.; Odessa, George Vucina. For further particulars, see page 140.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers and British India Associated steamers sail from London to Algiers, Port Said, Suez and Aden. London offices: Gray, Dawes & Co., 13, Austin Friars, E.C. For further particulars, see page 137.

The Compania Trasatlantica Line of steamers. Offices, Barcelona: Compania Trasatlantica, and Messrs. Ripol & Co., Plaza de Palacio; Cadiz: the Delegation of the Compania Trasatlantica; Madrid: The Agency of the Trasatlantica, Puerto del Sol, 10; Santander: Messrs. Angel B. Perez & Co.; Corunna: Mr. E. da Guarda; Vigo: Antonio Lopez de Neira; Carthagena: Messrs. Bosch Hermanos; Valencia: Messrs. Dart & Co.; Malaga: Mr. Luis Duarte; Liverpool: Larrinaga & Co. For particulars, see page 143.

Fraissinet & Co.—The Marseilles Steam Navigation Company's steamers sail from Marseilles to Nice, Cannes, Barcelona, Naples, Genoa, Constantinople, and the Danube. Passengers Bureau and General Offices, 6, Place de la Bourse, Marseilles. For further particulars, see page 142.





REGISTERED





The Spanish and Portuguese Screw steamers sail from London weekly, to Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malaga, Cadiz, and monthly to Huelva. Apply to the Owners: John Hall Junr. & Co., 1, New London Street, London, E.C. For further particulars, see page 139.

TO AND FROM INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamers sail from London to Bombay and Madras weekly, and from Brindisi weekly, and for Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama, fortnightly, and from Brindisi every alternate Monday. London offices: 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. West End Branch: 25, Cockspur Street, S.W. For further particulars, see page 141.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers and British India Associated steamers sail from London fortnightly, to Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, also to Kurrachee, Bombay and Malabar Coast Ports as occasion may require. London offices: Gray, Dawes & Co., 13, Austin Friars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall, S.W. For further particulars, see page 137.

The Compania Trasatlantica Line of steamers. Offices, Barcelona: Compania Trasatlantica, and Messrs. Ripol & Co., Plaza de Palacio; Cadiz: the Delegation of the Compania Trasatlantica; Madrid: The Agency of the Compania Trasatlantica, Puerto del Sol, 10; Santander: Messrs. Angel B. Perez & Co.; Corunna: Mr. E. da Guarda; Vigo: Antonio Lopez de Neira; Carthagena: Messrs. Bosch Hermanos; Valencia: Messrs. Dart & Co.; Malaga: Mr. Luis Duarte; Liverpool: Larrinaga & Co. For particulars, see page 143.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd Imperial Mail steamers sail from Southampton, every 28 days, calling at Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai; and branch steamer, Hong Kong to Hiogo, Yokohama, and Nagasaki. Agents: Keller, Wallis & Co., 32, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, and 65, 66 & 67, Gracechurch Street, City, London; and at Manchester and Southampton. For further particulars, see page 138.

The White Star Line book passengers through to China and Japan. Offices: Ismay, Imrie & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; 10, Water Street, Liverpool. For further particulars, see page 135.





The Guion Steamship Company book passengers through to China and Japan, either direct by steamer, or Overland, via New York, and San Francisco. Liverpool offices: Guion & Co., 21, Water Street; London: Guion & Co., 7, Pall Mall, S.W.; Queenstown: James Scott & Co. For further particulars, see page 136.

TO AND FROM AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamers sail from London and Brindisi, fortnightly, for King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Queensland. London Offices: 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.; West End Branch, 25, Cockspur Street, S.W. For further particulars, see page 141.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers and the British India Associated steamers sail from London four times weekly, for Batavia, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Mackay, Rockhampton and Brisbane. London offices: Gray, Dawes & Co., 13, Austin Friars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall, S.W. For further particulars, see page 137.

The Compania Trasatlantica Line of steamers. Offices, Barcelona: Compania Trasatlantica, and Messrs. Ripol & Co., Plaza de Palacio; Cadiz: the Delegation of the Compania Trasatlantica; Madrid: The Agency of the Compania Trasatlantica, Puerto del Sol, 10; Santander: Messrs. Angel B. Perez & Co.; Corunna: Mr. E. da Guarda; Vigo: Antonio Lopez de Neira; Carthagena: Messrs. Bosch Hermanos; Valencia: Messrs. Dart & Co.; Malaga: Mr. Luis Duarte; Liverpool: Larrinaga & Co. For particulars, see page 143.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd Imperial Mail steamers sail from Southampton, every 28 days, for Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, calling at Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo. Agents: Keller, Wallis & Co., 32, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, and 65, 66 & 67, Gracechurch Street, City, London; and at Manchester and Southampton. For further particulars, see page 138.

The White Star Line book passengers through to Australia and New Zealand. Offices: Ismay, Imrie & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; 10, Water Street, Liverpool. For further particulars, see page 135.

REGISTELLED









The Guion Steamship Company book passengers through to Australia and New Zealand, either direct by steamer, or Overland, via New York and San Francisco. Liverpool offices: Guion & Co., 21, Water Street; London: Guion & Co., 7, Pall Mall, S.W. Queenstown: James Scott & Co. For further particulars, see page 136.

TO AND FROM CAPE COLONY, NATAL, MAURITIUS, AND THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

The Compania Trasatlantica Line of steamers. Offices, Barcelona: Compania Trasatlantica, and Messrs. Ripol & Co., Plaza de Palacio; Cadiz: the Delegation of the Compania Trasatlantica; Madrid: The Agency of the Compania Trasatlantica, Puerto del Sol, 10; Santander: Messrs. Angel B. Perez & Co.; Corunna: Mr. E. da Guarda; Vigo: Antonio Lopez de Neira; Carthagena: Messrs. Bosch Hermanos; Valencia: Messrs. Dart & Co.; Malaga: Mr. Luis Duarte; Liverpool: Larrinaga & Co. For particulars, see page 143.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers and the British India Associated steamers. London offices: Gray, Dawes & Co., 13, Austin Friars, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall, S.W. For further particulars, see page 137.

The Guion Steamship Company book passengers through to South Africa, either by steamer direct, or Overland, via New York and San Francisco. Liverpool offices: Guion & Co., 21, Water Street; London: Guion & Co., 7, Pall Mall, S.W.; Queenstown: James Scott & Co. For further particulars, see page 136.

TO. AND FROM THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

Fraissinet & Co.—The Marseilles Steam Navigation Company's steamers sail from Marseilles, touching at Oran, Las Palmas, Dakar, Conakry, Freetown, Cape Palmas, Grand Bassa, Grand Bassam, &c. Passengers' Bureau and General Offices, 6, Place de la Bourse, Marseilles. For further particulars, see page 142.

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THE

WHITE STAR LINE

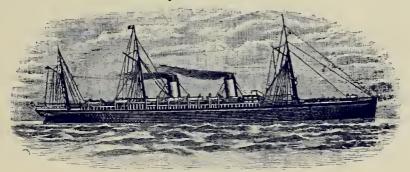
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According to location, size of, and number in room, all having equal Saloon privileges.

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Reservations made only on Payment of ONE-FOURTH passage money, with a minimum deposit of £5.

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According to position of Berth and number in State Room, all having equal privileges in the Saloon.

Children under Twelve, half Fare; Infants Free.
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These vessels are fitted to earry a limited number of Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers the accommodation being of the very highest order, and the Fares, &c. are as Low as by any other First-elass Line.

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ISMAY, IMRIE, & CO.,

34, LEADENHALL STREET LONDON, & 10, WATER STREET LIVERPOOL.





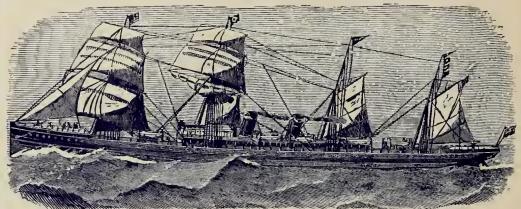








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WYOMING	•••	•••	Rigby	•••	•••	•••	3,500

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Sailing every Saturday, calling at Queenstown the following day to embark Passengers and Mails.

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SALOON, Ten to Twenty-Five Pounds each Berth, according to size and position, all having the same Saloon privileges. Children under 12 years, Half Fare. Infants Free.

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In Paris, to A. H. GROVES, 5, Rue Scribe.
In London, to GUION & Co., 7, Pall Mall, S.W.
In Manchester, to BAGSHAW & Co., 88, Mosley Street.

In Queenstown, to JAMES SCOTT & Co., and In Belfast, to Wm. BARKLEY & SONS, 23, Queen's Sq.







BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD. BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATED STEAMERS, LD.



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GOORKHA HENZADA HUZARA India JAVA JELUNGA† JUMNA † KANGRA KAPURTHALA MALDA KARAGOLA KASARA KATORIA KERBELA KHANDALLA KILWA KISTNA KOLA

LALPOORA LANDAURA LAWADA LINDULA LOODIANA M. MEANAT-CHY MADURA MANORA MECCA MEGNA MERGUI MERKARA† MOMBASSA NAVARINOT NERBUDDA

NEVASA NOWSHERA NUDDEA ORIENTAL PACHUMBA PALAMCOTTA SIMLA PALITANA PATNA РЕМВА PENTAKOTA PUNDUA PURNEA PHRHLIA PUTIALA RAJPOOTANA RAMAPOORA RANGOON

RASMARA REWA ROMAT SCINDIA SECUNDRA SIRDHANA SIRSA Tara† TAROBA† UMBALLA VADALA VASNA Virawa VITA WARDHA WARORA

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2. LONDON to PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, KURRACHEE, BOMBAY and MALABAR

COAST PORTS—As occasion may require.
3. LONDON to BATAVIA, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BOWEN, MACKAY, ROCK-HAMPTON, and BRISBANE—Four-Weekly.

4. LONDON to ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR—Four-Weekly.

5. CALCUTTA, CHITTAGONG, AKYAB, ARRACAN PORTS and BURMAH—Weekly.
7. CALCUTTA, RANGOON, and MOULMEIN—Weekly.
8. CALCUTTA, RANGOON, PENANG and SINGAPORE—Weekly.

9. CALCUTTA and STRAITS COASTING—Four-Weekly. 10. CALCUTTA and BOMBAY COASTING—Weekly.

11. CALCUTTA, MAURITIUS, and BOMBAY—Four-Weekly. 12. CALCUTTA to AUSTRALIA—Once in Six Weeks.

14. RANGOON, MOULMEIN, TAVOY and MERGUI—Weekly.

15. MADRAS and RANGOON-Weekly.

16. Bombay and Kurrachee—Weekly.

17. Bombay and Persian Gulf calling at Kurrachee-Weekly.

20. SINGAPORE, PENANG, and NEGAPATAM-Fortnightly. RANGOON, NEGAPATAM, and MADRAS-Weekly.

Steamers running on Lines Nos. 1, 3, and 4, call at NAPLES.

For all information and particulars apply to Gray, Dawes & Co., 13 Austin Friars, London, E.C., and 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; Beyts & Co., Suez; Cowasjee, Dinshaw & Bros., Aden; Bois Bros & Co., and Darley, Butler & Co., Colombo; Binny & Co., Madras; Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. (Managing Agents) Calcutta and Bombay; and McIver, Mackenzie & Co., Kurrachee; British India and Oppositional Agency Co., Philipposition of Consolidation British India and Queensland Agency Co., Brisbane.

† Steamers of the British India Associated Steamers, running on the Trunk Lines from Londo to India and Queensland.





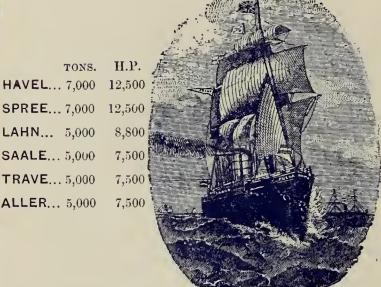








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AVERAGE PASSAGE 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ DAYS.

FARES, 1st Class, £14 and upwards, according to location and season.

Special Train from WATERLOO STATION, LONDON, on the morning of Sailing, bringing Passengers alongside the Tender in 2 hours.

IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. SOUTHAMPTON TO AUSTRALIA, (ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY.)

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KAISER WILHELM II. 7,000 tons.

(Newest and largest Steamer in Australian Trade.)

... 4,500 tons. | SALIER... ELBE 3,100 tons. HABSBURG 3,100 " NURNBERG 3,100

Staterooms are unusually large, and TWO PERSONS only are berthed in each. ELECTRIC LIGHT and all latest improvements.

IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMERS FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CHINA AND JAPAN,

Sailing every 28 days, calling at Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai; with branch Steamer—Hong Kong to Hiogo, Yokohama, and Nagasaki.

BAYERN BAYERN ... 4,600 tons. | SACHSEN ... 4,600 tons. PREUSSEN 4,600 , STUTTGART 5.400 ,,

The "Bayern," "Preussen," and "Sachsen," are three of the fastest and

most luxuriously fitted vessels in the China Service.

PLEASURE TRIPS to GENDA and EGYPT by above magnificent Mail Steamers.

Apply to KELLER, WALLIS & Co.,

32, COCKSPUR STREET, CHARING CROSS; 65, 66 & 67, GRACECHURCH STREET, CITY, LONDON; and at MANCHESTER and SOUTHAMPTON; or to PHILLIPPS & GRAVES BOTOLPH HOUSE FASTGUERA. & GRAVES, BOTOLPH HOUSE, EASTCHEAP.











LONDON TO LISBON, GIBRALTAR, MALAGA, CADIZ, LISBON, VIGO, AND LONDON, And Monthly Sailings to HUELVA.

MALAGA - 1,614 tons. | LISBON - - 1,333 tons. | GIBRALTAR- 1,412 tons. CADIZ - 1,400 ,, | LONDON - - 1,580 ,, | GALICIA - 800 ,, One of the above Steamers sails from London Dock, London,

weekly, weather and other unforeseen circumstances permitting.
The Loading Berth of the Line is 4, NORTH QUAY, LONDON DOCK, where all heavy Baggage should be put on board the day previous to sailing date; light Baggage can be taken on board at time of Embarkation, at SHADWELL BASIN, LONDON DOCK.

FARES (FIRST CLASS),
Including Provisions, but not Wine, Spirits, Beer, &c., which can be obtained on Board.

£10 10s. £12 12s. Months, by any Steamer of the ... £6 6s. To LISBON RETURN -" GIBRALTAR... ... £7 7s. (Re-embarking at CADIZ). - £15 15s. Line, provided the Steamer has room. ... £8 8s. ... £9 9s. MALAGA ... RETURN CADIZ MADRID (via Lisbon) £9 0s. 1st Rail.

GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA, £1. CADIZ TO LISBON, £3.

And for the Round Voyage of 30 Days, £15 15s.

Second Class accommodation is limited, and only suitable for Male Servants.

For further Particulars apply to the Owners—

JOHN HALL, Junr., & Co.,

1 New London Street, London, E.C.









STEAMSHIP COMPANY.



LARGE AND POWERFUL BRITISH STEAMERS

Levant, Black Sea, Egypt, CYPRUS, ALGERIA, MALTA, And other MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

A Steamer of this Company is despatched from LIVERPOOL, at regular intervals, taking the following Two Routes alternately:—

(1) MALTA, SYRA, SMYRNA, CONSTANTINOPLE and ODESSA, calling on the return journey at several PORTS on the ASIATIC COAST of the BLACK SEA, GREECE and SPAIN.

fare for the Return Voyage

(2) ALGIERS, MALTA, ALEXANDRIA, CYPRUS, BEYROUT, and ALEXANDRETTA, calling occasionally on the homeward Voyage, at SPANISH PORTS.

Contracts for Six Months, enabling Travellers to visit any or all the above places, by changing Steamers, issued on very moderate terms.

No overcrowding, Superior accommodation, lofty, well-ventilated Saloons and Staterooms, Stewardess carried, safety, home-comforts, good and liberal table. Moderate Fares for Single and Return Tickets, and no extra charge for living on board during Ship's stay at Ports.

Tourists and Pleasure-seekers taking a Trip by this Line will find it most enjoyable and interesting.

For further particulars apply to

PAPAYANNI & Co., Fenwick Chambers, Liverpool.

	TONS.		TONS.		TONS.			
AGIA SOFIA	2586	BRITANNIA	3128	PALM	1826			
ARARAT	2016	LACONIA	1982	PLANTAIN	2116			
ARCADIA	1901	MACEDONIA	2852	ROUMELIA	2207			
The Fares between Liverpool and the undermentioned Ports are—								

0 0 (viâ Malta) S. Bankhardt. £20 Malta (every week) A. Camilleri. Alexandria Barker & Co. H. & D. Zalzal. M. G. Sader. Beyrout Alexandretta Limassol (Cyprus) Larnaca (Cyprus) 30 0 Charles Christian. 30 Charles Christian. not issued A. E. Mavrogordato. Smyrna C. T. Apostolo. not issued Constantinople 15 27 Doros Bros. 20 Odessa $35 \quad 0 \quad 0$ George Vucina.

^{*} Passengers for Alexandretta, Limassol, Larnaca, and Beyrout, may have to tranship at Alexandria, by another Steamer at Company's expense, but at their own risk.





PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL Steam Navigation Company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

OFFICES :-

122, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C. WEST-END BRANCH—25, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.

The Lines of Steam Communication embraced by the Company's operations are as follows, viz :--

(With liberty to call at Alexandria and any place or places in the Red Sea.)

Donma	DEPARTURE.			
Ports.	FROM LONDON.	FROM NAPLES.*	FROM BRINDISI.	
LONDON GIBRALTAR))))))))	Fortnightly "" "" Fortnightly "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	Weekly "" Weekly "" Fortnightly Weekly "" "" Fortnightly "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "	

^{*} The Naples Service is suspended during the Summer Months. † The Services to Alexandria are suspended during August.

INDIAN PARCEL POST.

By arrangement with the Indian and Ceylon Post Offices, Parcels not exceeding 3ft. 6ins.inlength or greatest length and girth combined 6 feet, nor weighing more than 50lbs., will be delivered at any post town in India (including Aden and British Burmah) at a through Rate of 1s. per lb.—Ceylon 9d., provided the value is not above £50, charges prepaid or not, at the option of the senders. These Parcels must be delivered at the Company's Offices. Prepaid uninsured Parcels up to 11 lbs. weight should be sent through the General Post Office.

Packages containing Books only are taken at a special rate of 6d. per lb., to above places only. To the Straits Settlements (Penang, Singapore and Wellesley), 9d. per lb., or fraction of a lb., on all parcels, whether containing Books or otherwise.

Insurance 1s. for every £5 or fraction of £5 value on each parcel.

For Rates of Passage money and Freight, and all other information, apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; and for Passenger and Parcel business only, at 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.; or the Company's Agents at Ancona; A.P. Tomassini; Antwerp, J.P. Best & Co.; Bordeaux, T. Trapp & Sons; Bremen, August Block; Brindisi, D. Low; Genoa, G. Millo; Hamburg, Hermann Binder; Leghorn, A. Macbean & Co.; Naples, G. Questa & Co.; Paris, Messrs. Hernu Peron & Co., 95, Rue des Marais St. Martin (cargo only); A. W. Churchward, 30, Boulevard des Italiens; T. Cook & Son, 1, Place de l'Opéra (passage only); ROME, A. Scibona; Rotter Dam, Ittmann & Zoon; Venice, C. de C. Baglehole.











FRAISSINET & THE MARSEILLES COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1830 PASSENGERS' BUREAU & GENERAL OFFICES. 6, Place de la Bourse, MARSEILLES.



TAYGETE. TIBET. LIBAN. TABOR. AMERIQUE. PELION. STAMBÖUL. BALKAN. EUROPE. GALATZ. TAURUS. BRAILA.

LEET GYPTIS. EUXENE. JUNON. ALGERIE. CYRNOS. MARIE-LOUISE.

ST. MARC. HERAULT. MARC. ISERE. BLIDAH DURANCE. MEDEAH.

VILLE DE BASTIA. BOCOGNANO. EVENEMENT PERSEVERANT. COMTE BACIOCHI. AUDE.

EXPRESS SERVICES REGULAR AND CARRIAGE OF MAILS.

LANGUEDOC: CETTE AND AGDE Daily at 7 p.m. every Sun. and Thurs. , 12 a.m. TOULON and NICE BASTIA, and LEGHORN .. every fortnight, Fri. ,, 5 p.m. ... every Tues. ,, 12 a.m. ... every Sun. ,, 10 a.m AJACCIO PROPRIANO, and BONIFACIO CALVI and ILE-ROUSSE ... GENOA every Thurs. ,, 9 p.m. every Wed. ,, 7 p.m. every Sat. ,, 7 p.m. CANNES, NICE, GENOA... CANNES and NICE NOUVELLE every Wed. and Sat. ,, 7 p.m. every Sunday ,, 10 a.m. 7 p.m. NAPLES

LINES TO CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE DANUBE,

Calling at PIRÆUS, SYRA, SMYRNA, MYTILÈNE, DEDEAGATCH, SALONICA, DARDANELLES, GALLIPOLI, CONSTANTINOPLE, RODOSTO, every Thursday at 9 a.m., and GENOA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SULINA, GALATZ, and BRAILA, Sunday at 9 a.m. LINES TO

CANARIES, SENEGAL, GUINEA, GABOON, & CONGO, Every Month, alternately, on the 15th and 25th, touching at Oran, Las Palmas, Dakar, Conakry, Freetown, Cape Palmas, Grand Bassa, Grand BASSAM, LES POPOS, COTONOU, LAGOS, BONNY, OLD CALABAR, BENITO

LIBREVILLE, LOANGO, BANANA, and BOMA. FRANCO-RUSSIAN LINE

Under an Agreement concluded with the Russian Commercial Steam Navigation Company of Odessa, and the Russian Railway, the Company is permitted to carry goods, with direct transport, from MARSEILLES to the

following places:—
BLACK SEA—ODESSA, EUPATORIA, SEBASTOPOL, YALTA, THEODOSIA,

KERTCH, and Novorossick.
SEA OF AZOV—TAGANROG. ROSTOV SUR DON, MAROUPOL and BERDIANSK INTERIOR OF RUSSIA-WARSAW, Moscow, SERPOUKHOV, TOULA OREL Koursk, &c.



COMPAÑIA TRASATLANTICA

(Formerly A. LOPEZ & Co.).

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FLEET.

Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Alfonso XII, Heina Maria Christina, Alfonso XIII, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Mindanao, Isla de Panay, Ciudad de Sautander, Cataluña,

Antonio Lopez, Ciudad de Cadiz, Reina Mercedes, San: Ignacio de Loyola, Santo Domingo, Veracruz, España, San Francisco, Habana. Ciudad Condal, San Agustin, Mendez Nuñez, Larache, Méjico, Panamá, Baldomero Iglesias, M. L. Villaverde, Rabat, Joaquin Pielago, Mogador.

SERVICES.

WEST INDIES, NEW YORK, AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Porto Rico and Progreso in connection with the American Atlantic ports, and North and South Pacific ports.

Three sailings monthly, the 10th from Cadiz calling first at Barcelona and Malaga; on the 20th from Santander, calling at Corunna, on the 21st, calling first at Havre on the 15th, the 30th from Cadiz, calling at Las . Palmas, previously calling at Barcelona and Malaga.

The sailings from Havana, for New York, are the 10th, 20th and 30th, and from New York for Havana, the same dates.

Return sailings from Havana the 10th, calling at Porto Rico the 13th for Cadiz and Barcelona; the 20th, direct for Corunna, Santander, and Havre; the 30th for Cadiz and Barcelona.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Calling at Port Said, Aden, Colombo, and Singapore; service to Ilo-Ilo and Cebu, and in connection with Kurrachee and Bushire (Persian Gulf), Zanzibar, Mozambique (East Coast of Africa), Bombay, Calcutta, Saigon, Sydney, Batavia, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Hiogo, and Yokohama.

Sailing every four weeks from Liverpool, calling at Corunna, Vigo, Cadiz, Carthagena, Valencia and Barcelona, whence they sail every Friday from the 8th January, 1892.

From Manilla, steamers leave every fourth Tuesday from the 12th of January, 1892.

BUENOS AYRES.

Calling at Santa Cruz, de Teneriffe, and Monte Video.

Six voyages annually, sailing from Marcilles, calling at Barcelona, Malaga and Cadiz, whence they sail every two months, from the 7th January, 1892.

AGENTS IN LONDON:-

DELFIN SANCHEZ & CO.,

278, Winchester House, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C

FERNANDO PO.

Calling at Las Palmas, Rio de Oro, Dakar and Monrovia.

Four voyages a year, leaving Marseilles, and calling at Barcelona and Cadiz.

MOROCCO.

Monthly Service, sailing from Barcelona on the 18th for Mogador; calling at Melilla, Malaga, Ceuta, Cadiz, Tangiers, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca and Mazagan.

TANGIERS.

Sailings from Cadiz every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and from Tangiers every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

NOTICE.—All Steamers take cargo under the most favourable conditions, and also passengers, to whom the Company give most spacious accommodation and every attention, as is proved by their long years of service. Reductions for families. Moderate rates for special state cabins. Reductions for return voyages. There is accommodation to Manilla at special rates for emigrants of the working classes, such as artisans or journeymen, with the option to return free within one year should they not be able to obtain work.

The Company undertake Insurance of goods by their steamers.

For further information, apply at:

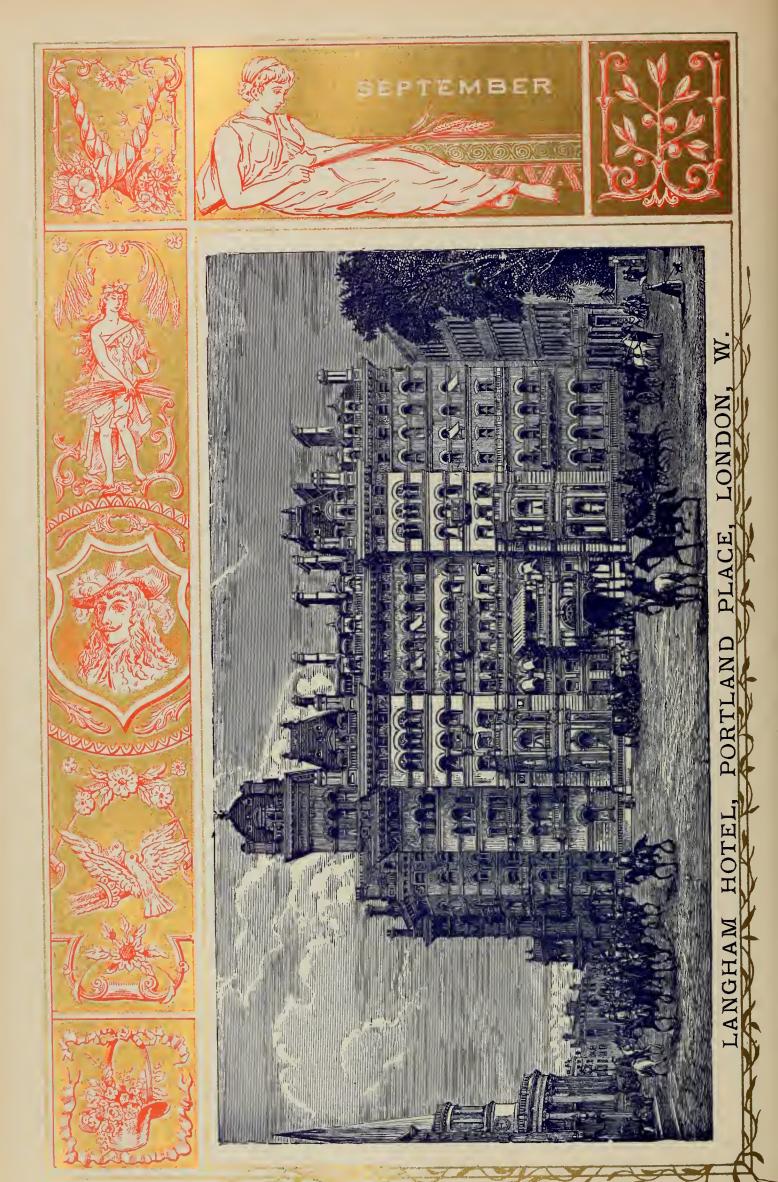
BARCELONA.—The Compañia Trasatlán tica and Messrs. Ripol & Co., Plaza de Palacio CADIZ.—The Delegation of the Compañia Trasatlántica. MADRID.—The Agency of the Compañia Trasatlántica, Puerta del Sol, 10 SANTANDER.—Messrs. Angel B. Perez & Co. CORUNNA.—Mr. E. da Guarda. VIGO.—Antonio Lopez de Neira. CARTHAGENA.—Messrs. Bosch Hermanos. VALENCIA.—Messrs. Dart & Co. MALAGA.—Mr. Luis Duarte.

General Agents in Liverpool:-

LARRINAGA & CO., 24, James Street.













THE

LANGHAM HOTEL,

PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON, W. FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

This Hotel situated (95ft. above the Thames high water mark) in the most healthy, convenient and fashionable position in London, has been recently re-decorated throughout, and now combines all the modern improvements to be found in first-class establishments. It is built on a gravel soil, and the Water used is from an Artesian Well on the Premises.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC OFFICES, AND TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION WITH ALL THE LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES.

SPACIOUS DRAWING ROOM, &c., AND ONE OF THE FINEST SMOKING ROOMS IN LONDON.

STEAM LAUNDRY ON THE PREMISES.
Telegraphic Register of all the Latest News.

A Select Band plays every evening, during Season, from Six to Half-past Eight.

The precautions against fire are all that human forethought can devise. Four experienced firemen are on duty, two during the day and two at night, and a patent electric fire alarm enables a visitor or servant to call the firemen immediately, as it indicates in all parts of the Building simultaneously the instant an accident occurs, and where it takes place.

British and Foreign Railway Tickets, also Theatre Tickets, may be procured in the Hotel, and passages booked and luggage forwarded to all parts of the Globe.

The "Langham" SPECIAL OMNIBUSES are available at short notice for the conveyance of visitors and their luggage to and from the various RAILWAY STATIONS.

VISITORS RECEIVED ON INCLUSIVE TERMS.

Table d'Hôte Breakfasts, Luncheons and Dinners, or á la Carte as per Tariff.

Wedding Breakfasts, Regimental & Private Dinners.

All communications, &c., to be addressed to

WALTER GOSDEN, Manager.









SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL,

Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.



This Hotel, within five minutes' walk of Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park, is Elegantly Furnished, and contains upwards of

200 SITTING AND BED-ROOMS,

In addition to spacious Public Rooms, viz.:—
DINING SALOON, DRAWING - ROOM,
And Well-Ventilated

Billiard and Smoking Rooms,

Dining Room for Children and Lift to every Floor.

The entire System of Sanitary Arrangements has been laid down on the latest Approved Principles.

SUITES of APARTMENTS for Wedding Breakfasts, Dinners, etc.

TABLE D'HÒTE DAILY AT 7 P.M.
Sole Proprietor, J. BAILEY, of Bailey's Hotel.









THE

GROSVENOR HOTEL,

VICTORIA STATION, BELGRAVIA,

LONDON, S.W.



COVERED COMMUNICATION

THREE RAILWAY STATIONS.

SITUATED IN THE

BEST PART OF THE METROPOLIS,

Oberlooking Grosbenor Gardens.

WITHIN A FEW MINUTES OF THE CITY BY RAIL.

Every Modern Convenience and Comfort.

JOSEPH ZEDER,
MANAGER.





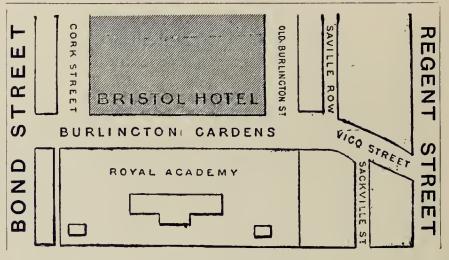






BRISTOL HOTEL,

Burlington Gardens, LONDON, W.



PICCADILLY.

THIS

FAMILY HOTEL,

SITUATED BETWEEN

BOND STREET AND REGENT STREET,

AND NEAR PICCADILLY,
Is furnished with every possible

COMFORT AND MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY THROUGHOUT.

LARGE OR SMALL SUITES OR SINGLE ROOMS.

The Very Complete List of Choice Mines, and the high character of the

FRENCH CUISINE,
Have obtained great reputation.

THE RESTAURANT IS OPEN TO NON-RESIDENTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO-

THE MANAGER.









BAILEY'S HOTEL,

GLOUCESTER ROAD, QUEEN'S GATE, S.W., LONDON.

This Hotel is situated in the healthiest and most fashionable part of London, adjacent to the Imperial Institute, Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington and Natural History Museums, Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens.

It is furnished in a superior manner, and contains upwards of three hundred Sitting and Bed Rooms, and spacious Public Rooms, viz.:—Dining Saloon (with garden frontage), Coffee Room, Ladies' Drawing Room, Reading Room, and well-ventilated Billiard and Smoking Rooms, all fitted with Electric Light.

Suites of Apartments especially reserved for Wedding Breakfasts, Dinner Parties, &c.

American Elevator to every floor; also a Strong Room for Valuables. Night Porters.

Table d'Hôte daily at 7 p.m. Separate tables. A comfortable Dining Room for Children on ground floor.

The Wines are of the best quality, at moderate charges.
Well-appointed Private Carriages of every description from
the Hotel Stables by the day or hour.

BATH ROOMS ON EACH FLOOR.

Trains to all Parts of London every Five Minutes.

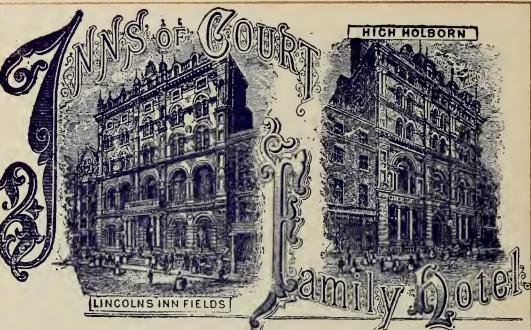
J. BAILEY, Proprietor.

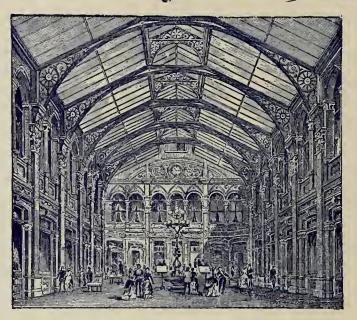












CENTRAL HALL.

HIS HOTEL is central, being situated in Holborn and Lincoln's Inn Fields midway between the East and West of London, in the vicinity of the British Museum, Palace of Justice, Theatres, Railway Stations, etc. It is quiet and commodious, and is admirably appointed for the accommodation of Families and Gentlemen. One of its features is the Central Hall (considered one of the finest in England), on the Holborn side.

The Hotel contains two spacious Coffee Rooms, one perhaps the most cheerful in London, overlooking the Gardens of Lincoln's Inn Fields; also an elegant Drawing Room for Ladies; likewise Private Sitting, Wedding Breakfast, Banquet, Arbitration, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms, and other accommodation of a first-class Hotel. Table d'Hôte (served at separate tables), 5.30 until 8, 3s. 6d. Electric Light in every bedroom (available day and night). Visitors' Hydraulic Lifts. Purest Water from own Artesian Well.

Application for Rooms, Tariff of Charges (very moderate), should be addressed to

Mr. F. H. BREWER, Manager.









BROWN'S HOTEL,

TO WHICH HAS BEEN ADDED THE

ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL,

Dover Street and Albemarle Street, London, W.

TELEGRAMS: BROWNOTEL. LONDON." TELEPHONE:

BEDROOMS & APARTMENTS WITH FITTED BATHS.

OTIS ELEVATORS.

NO CHARGE FOR ATTENDANCE, OR ELECTRIC LIGHT, WHICH IS FITTED IN EVERY ROOM.

"AN OLD HOTEL MODERNIZED: combining the old system of personal supervision by the Proprietors, cosiness of accom"modation, and excellence of cookery, with something of the new
"system of elevators, telephones, electric light, and the rest, designed
"to lessen fatigue and add to the general convenience of hotel life."

London of To-day.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION with the principal Business Houses, THEATRES, LIBRARIES, &c., and the Houses of Parliament. Exchange Telegraph News Tape. Post Office Letter Box.

THE SANITARY APPLIANCES AND PLUMBING are of the most Modern Construction, and Certificates of their Excellence from English and American Physicians can be seen at the Bureau of the Hotel.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING APPARATUS FIXED THROUGHOUT, and PERFECT SAFETY IS SECURED in every part of the Hotel by NINE different staircases from the upper floors.

Tariff on application to

J. J. FORD & SONS, Proprietors.













Westminster Palace Hotel.



THE WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W. H. GASCOIGNE, Manager.

THE WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL is situated at the western extremity of Parliament Square. Its position in the Metropolis is unique, either for business purposes or pleasure. The immediate view from the Hotel windows is the finest in London, embracing, as it does, the Abbey, St. Margaret's Church, the Sanctuary and the Houses of Parliament.

The Hotel is practically fire-proof, being constructed of iron girders and concrete floors. It is fitted with the Electric Light, Hydraulic Lifts, and all the latest sanitary and other improvements.

Buckingham Palace, the Mall, St. James's and Green Parks, the Government Offices, and the American Legation are within five minutes' walk of the Hotel. It stands midway between St. James's Park and the Westminster Bridge Stations of the Metropolitan District Railway, ten minutes from Mansion House, and is within five minutes' drive of Charing Cross, Victoria, and Waterloo Stations, and one shilling cab fare of the Opera Houses and all the West End Theatres.

TELEPHONE No. 3070.

Telegraphic Address—"HOSTELRY, LONDON."

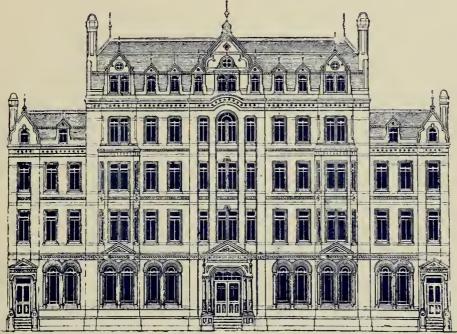






FORD'S HOTEL,

REBUILT 1891-2



Manchester Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

HIS old established first-class Hotel has now been entirely rebuilt and refurnished, and will be found replete with all the latest improvements, including the adoption of the Electric Light. The position is central, quiet, and close to the Parks and fashionable resorts. The Hotel will be found attractive, comfortable and airy, all the rooms being bright and cheerful, with good light and prospect. Visitors who may favour it with their patronage may at all times rely on receiving every attention and consideration.

The ELECTRIC LIGHT in every room (including bedrooms). The Sanitary Arrangements are absolutely perfect.

Excellent Cuisine under the care of an experienced man, for many years Chef at one of the first Clubs in London.
SPLENDID COFFEE ROOM.

Luxurious Reception, Reading, and Smoking Rooms, &c.

A Special Room for Wedding Breakfasts, Private and Regimental Dinners. BILLIARD ROOM for the use of Visitors. STEAM LAUNDRY ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.

TABLE D'HOTE (Separate Tables), FROM 6 to 8 p.m.

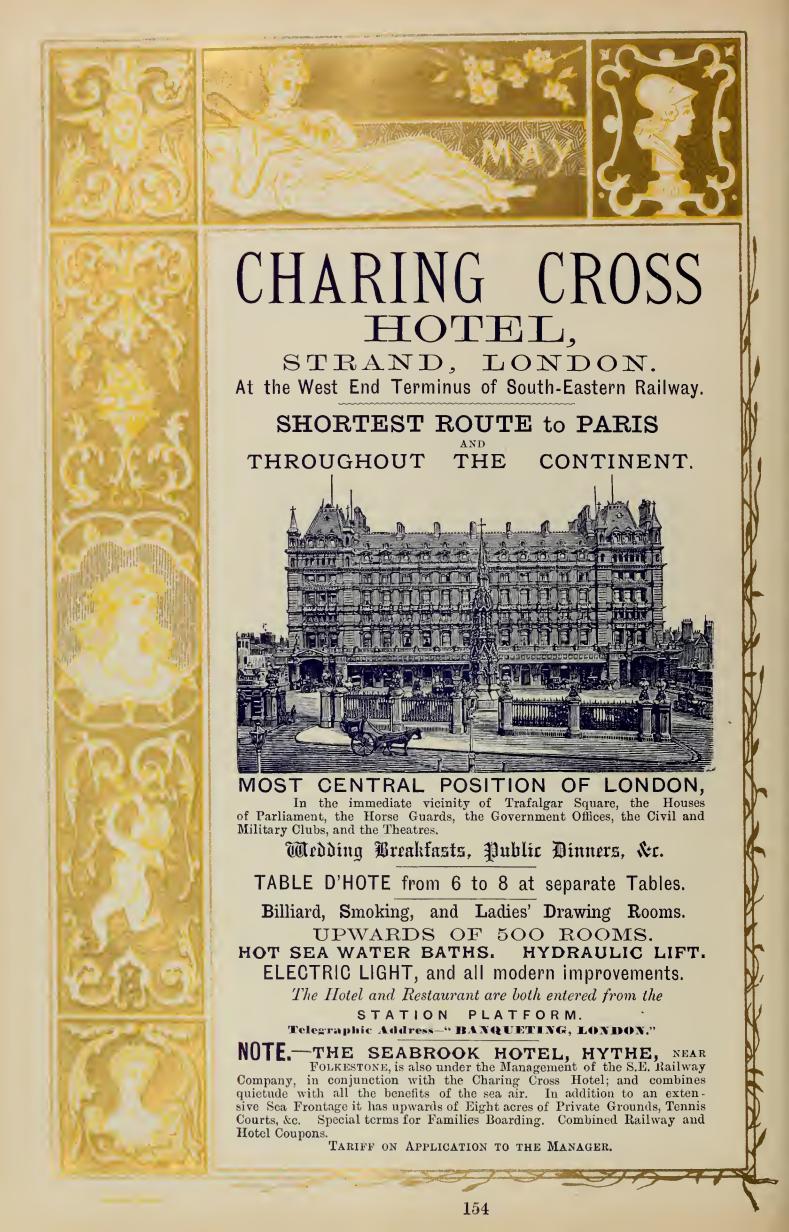
PASSENGER LIFT. TELEPHONE (New Telephone Co.) when completed will be in communication with all the principal cities of the North.

MODERATE CHARGES.
TARIFF ON APPLICATION.

Well-appointed Carriages of every description by the Day or Hour at fixed prices.

THE HOTEL PRIVATE OMNIBUSES ARE SENT TO ORDER TO MEET TRAINS.











MIDLAND GRAND HOTEL,

ST. PANCRAS STATION, N.W.



This Hotel is situated in the most healthy part of London, away from the river fogs, and has a large free area around it. It was designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, and is arranged to meet the requirements of those who desire either the most sumptuous apartments, or a modest bachelor's bedroom. The Cuisine and Wine List will be found to embrace the elegance of the French Cuisine and the Choicest Vintages, and the simplest meals with the wine of Bordeaux or Burgundy at One Shilling the Half Bottle.

The MIDLAND GRAND forms the Terminus of the MIDLAND RAILWAY. LADIES' COFFEE ROOM (same tariff as the General Coffee Room), en suite with the Music, Drawing, and Reading Rooms.

Passenger Elevators. Electric Light. Telephone to Theatres and Business Centres.

OMNIBUSES will meet Families coming to the MIDLAND GRAND HOTEL. Shilling Cab Fare to nearly all Theatres, and City and West End Centres

WILLIAM TOWLE, Manager.

UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT:—MIDLAND HOTEL, Bradford; ADELPHI HOTEL Liverpool; QUEEN'S HOTEL, Leeds; MIDLAND HOTEL, Derby; and MIDLAND HOTEL Morecambe.

Tariffs will be forwarded on application to the respective Hotels













THOMAS'S HOTEL,

25, Perkeley Square, W.





BOLTON MANSIONS HOTEL,



BOLTON GARDENS WEST, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Visitors to London will find it a most desirable First-Class Hotel, at Moderate Terms.

THE Hotel contains 100 Apartments, consisting of Bedrooms, Private Sitting Rooms, Reception, Spacious Smoking and Billiard Rooms. Elegant Coffee Room, to seat over 100 people, Ball Room, &c.,

OVERLOOKING EXTENSIVE GARDENS

IN FRONT, AND

TENNIS GROUNDS IN REAR.

TABLE D'HÔTE,

Which is unequalled, daily at 7 o'clock.

THE CUISINE is under a First-Class FRENCH CHEF.

The Wines are of the Best Quality, at Moderate Prices.

To meet the want so much felt to live in a First-Class Private Hotel at a fixed and moderate price, with congenial society, the Proprietor has adopted the "Pension" System, where Visitors can live full Board and Residence, &c., from Two to Three Guineas per Week, according to Room and Flat.

The Hotel is under the entire supervision of the Proprietor who has had Thirty Years' experience in managing first-class Hotels.

ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE MANAGER.

N.B.—The Hotel is close to several Railway Stations, and Omnibuses to all parts, pass the door every minute.









THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S TOTELS ADJOIN THE STATIONS AT

Peterboro, Central de la constant de KINGS (ROSS





HESE Hotels are within the precincts of the Stations, suitable for Families and Gentlemen, and meet the Traveller's greatest desideratum, viz.—convenience, comfort, and saving of time and expenses. Porters meet all Trains, and convey Visitors' luggage to and from the Hotels, free of charge. Night porters in attendance at the Hotels. A spacious Dining Room for Passengers is provided in the Hotels. provided in connection with the Refreshment Rooms on the Departure Platform at King's Cross, and on the Main Platform at York.

The North Eastern Company's Hotel adjoins the Station at York.

The above Hotels are under the superintendence of the Railway Company, as are also the following

REFRESHMENT ROOMS:-

King's Cross, Grantham. Retford, Peterboro, Doncaster. Hitchin, Leicester,

Leeds. Hatfield. Spalding, Newark Luton. Nottingham, Westgate.

REGISTERED.

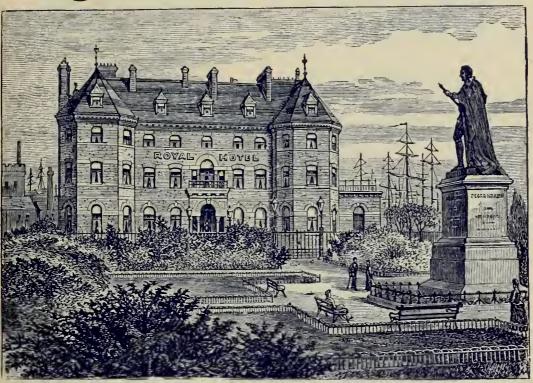






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ROYAL HOTEL.



FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

Recently enlarged and replete with modern conveniences. Excellent Bedrooms. Apartments en suite for Families. Banqueting, Coffee, Commercial, and Smoking Rooms; Billiards. Under the direct management of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company, opposite to the Grimsby Docks Passenger Station, with direct trains to and from London, Manchester, Liverpool, and all parts, contiguous to the Docks, Custom House, Foreign Consulates, Post and Telegraph Offices.

Passengers by Railway, and Continental Tourists, viâ the Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp Steamers of the M. S. & L. Railway Co. specially attended.

Hotel Porter meets all trains. Moderate Charges.

TELEPHONE (NATIONAL), No. 30.

YARBOROUGH HOTEL.

Adjoining the Grimsby (Town) Station of the MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE, and GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAYS; situate at the Market Place and Corn Exchange, one minute from the Head Post and Telegraph Office.

FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL & FAMILY HOTEL,

under the management of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company. Excellent Cuisine; Good Stabling: Billiards; Moderate Charges. Main line for trains to and from Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Hull, Leeds, Bradford, West Riding, Boston, Peterboro', London, and the Eastern Counties. Hotel Porter meets all trains.

N.B.—One mile from Grimsby Docks, and three miles from Cleethorpes (Watering place); frequent trains to and fro.

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ROYAL VICTORIA STATION HOTEL.

PATRONIZED BY THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.



FIRST CLASS HOTEL FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN,

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SPACIOUS AND COMFORTABLE BEDROOMS,

Private Apartments and Suites of Rooms, elegantly furnished, and replete with modern conveniences. Coffee, Reading, and Smoking Rooms, Billiards, Elevator, Night Porter.

Hotel Porter in attendance upon all Trains. Moderate Charges.

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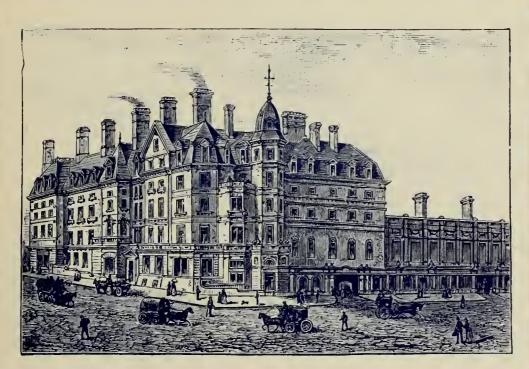






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MIDLAND HOTEL.



This Model Establishment which adjoins the MIDLAND RAILWAY STATION, is fitted in the most Handsome and Luxurious manner and will be found very comfortable, and the Charges Moderate. There are

HYDRAULIC PASSENGER LIFTS,
ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.
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A High Class Restaurant

Is attached to this Establishment, under the charge of a FRENCH CHEF, and is available for the service of

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OR OF THE MOST RÉCHERCHÉ ENTERTAINMENT.

The WINES will be found irreproachable, and are the same quality as supplied to the other Hotels of the Midland Railway.

WILLIAM TOWLE, Manager.

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Tariffs will be forwarded on application to the respective Hotels











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This Hotel, which adjoins the Midland, London and North Western, and North Eastern Railway Stations, will be found to contain

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION

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COFFEE ROOM. PRIVATE COFFEE ROOM.

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By Special Appointment Purveyor of Champagne to H.M. the QUEEN and H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.

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The Produce of their own Vineyards of 2,500 acres in the most renowned Districts in Champagne.

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"DOS CABANAS" BRAND OF CIGARS, ®



Manufactured from the finest leaf produced in the Vuelta Abajo District of Havana, and guaranteed by

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Sole Proprietors of the Brand "CABAÑAS."

HE Cabañas Cigar Factory was established in Havana in the year 1797 by Mr. Francisco Cabañas, who was at the head of it until 1827, when he retired from business in favour of his daughter, wife off Mr. Manuel Carvajal, the Factory from that date adopting the style of Hija de Cabañas y Carvajal.

The firm thus constituted so greatly increased its business, that in 1828 it turned out 9.882,000 Cigars; and to day it soutput is no less than an average of 50,000 Cigars daily, or at the rate of fifteen and a half millions per annum.

This well-known Factory has been in possession of members of the Carvajal family during the 95 years of its existence, as the present owner, The Marquis de Pinar del Rio, bears the same name, being a descendant of the Carvajal family.

Messrs. L. Carvajal y Ca. guarantee that the Cigars shipped under their Brand "Dos Cabañas," equal in leaf, aroma and quality, the finest produce of their Factory, which has been so favourably known for nearly a century, and that they are specially selected by them for the English Market, and are branded Flor Fina "Dos Cabañas."

Manavalla Label on acach Daw (Cravajal National Calanae)

Monopole Label on each Box (Spanish National Colours). BRAND "DOS CABAÑAS" de L. CARVAJAL Y Ca.









ESTABLISHED 1862.

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Wine, Spirit & Cigar Merchants.

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ANY GOODS NOT APPROVED, MONEY RETURNED.

Quality Guaranteed.

TERMS, NETT CASH WITH ORDER.

All Goods from One Dozen and upwards Carriage Paid to Buyers' nearest Railway Station only, Bottles and Original Cases included. Assorted Cases packed.

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THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,

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"For his excellent Object Class 13. Glasses and Equatorial Mountings.

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We make it our business to investigate every subject of complaint made to us by travellers, and we invite the travelling public, for their protection, to communicate to us any incivility, imposition, gross negligence or other material laches which they may unfortunately have experienced at the hands of Hotel, Railway or other public servants; thereby, enabling us both to deal with the particular offender, and to afford protection to others from like treatment.

We possess the Official Tariffs of 30,000 Hotels (of every class) throughout the World, by reference to which travellers can save themselves constant trouble and annoyance, through acquainting themselves with the exact charges of the Hotels which they propose to visit, before setting out on their journey.

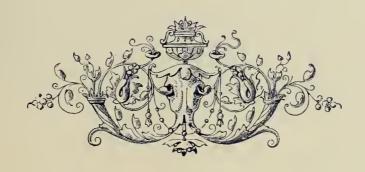
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RASHIONABLE RESORTS.









BRIGHTON.

RIGHTON, which has been for many years beyond all comparison the favourite resort of Londoners of all classes, is sometimes said to have been "invented" by George the Fourth, which means nothing more than that this monarch took a fancy to the town when he visited it as Prince of Wales in 1781, and in 1784 built himself a house there which was afterwards altered at an enormous expense and called the Pavilion. The royal patronage thus accorded to Brighton no doubt made it more fashionable; but it was already well known as a watering-place when it was thus honoured, and its subsequent development has been due to its own special attractions. Great as these are, however, it has in addition the important advantage of



MARINE PARADE.

being within easy distance of the Metropolis, with which it is connected by an admirable railway service. Brighton has thus become not only a resort for excursionists and season visitors, but a place of residence for city merchants and other men of business who are enabled without difficulty to reach London in time for their daily engagements, and to return after office hours at night. As a natural consequence it has grown into a stately city of hotels and dwelling places, with a large, fashionable and wealthy residential population, as if some of the best London houses and the best London shops had been transplanted. With these are combined all the special features of a first-class watering-place, and it has hence not inaptly been designated "London-super-Mare."

Brighton stands on the South Coast facing the sea, and behind it stretches the vast undulating expanse of the South Downs. Including Hove and Kemp Town, which may be called its eastern and western suburbs, the town extends







BRIGHTON.

east and west for a distance of three miles and a half, with a carriage drive and promenade for the whole distance between the sea and the houses. There are two piers: the "Chain Pier," which is the older, was built in 1822, and is 1,134 feet in length; the "West Pier," a newer and more fashionable structure, was opened in 1866, and is 1,115 feet long. The entrance from the Esplanade is 265 feet wide, with ornamental gates, and the pier itself is fitted up with restaurants and other buildings, and with wind and weather screens. The usual provision is made for open-air bathing, and machines for this purpose are stationed nearly all along the beach; but there are also handsome swimming and other baths in the town for those who prefer to bathe under shelter.

There are two parks: Preston Park, which is sixty or seventy acres in extent, studded with handsome trees, and situated on the Preston Road at the foot of the Downs, with a Polo ground adjoining; and Queen's Park, near the entrance of which is the German Spa and pump room, famous for the manufacture of Brighton Seltzer Water. At Furze Hill, near Hove, is St. Ann's Well and Wild Garden, with a chalybeate mineral spring.

The most remarkable, and externally the ugliest of the public buildings in Brighton, is the Pavilion. It was erected for George the Fourth, and was purchased with the grounds from the Crown in 1849 by the Corporation for the sum of £53,000. It has since been altered, re-decorated and used for public purposes. The State Apartments have been preserved, and are open to the public on payment for admission. The other portions of the building have been converted into the "Dome" Concert Assembly Room, capable of accommodating nearly 3,000 persons; a Picture Gallery; a Museum; Library and Reading Room, open daily from ten o'clock in the morning until halfpast nine in the evening; a Corn Exchange and Volunteer Drill Hall.

The Royal Aquarium stands at the foot of the cliff of the Marine Parade, tacing the Old Steyne. It contains about 50 tanks with fish and other marine life arranged in two long corridors; but besides these there are a conservatory, ferneries, fountains, cascades, and other attractions. The sea water is pumped up by steam power direct from the sea, and stored in underground reservoirs capable of holding 500,000 gallons, from which the tanks are supplied. A Reading Room forms one of the features of this exhibition, and evening and afternoon concerts are given daily. The Marine Electrical Railway, which was opened in 1884, extends for about a mile from the entrance of the Aquarium eastwards to Kemp Town. Passengers are conveyed in handsome cars, each holding thirty persons, and the speed is limited to eight miles an hour, though a higher rate is practicable.

The Race Course is on the summit of the downs north-east of the town. The races are held in August, immediately after the Goodwood Meeting. There is also an autumn meeting. The Brighton Race Club was established in 1850.

The places of worship are numerous—in all about thirty-five belonging to the Established Church, and fifty-three of other denominations. There are also many hospitals, Convalescent and Invalid Homes, and similar benevolent institutions; and numerous Educational and Training Establishments

As a health resort, Brighton has obtained great celebrity. The atmosphere though stimulating, is not so keen as that of the East Coast, and in winter it is considered peculiarly favourable for persons of weak constitution. is, however, a considerable difference in respect to temperature and other atmospheric conditions between the eastern and western portions of the town. In the eastern part (Kemp Town) the atmosphere is generally dry and bracing; it is moister and milder westward, and the centre of the town is best sheltered and warmer in winter than other parts. Prevalent high winds in March and April, however, render Brighton during those months unsuitable as a residence for invalids.



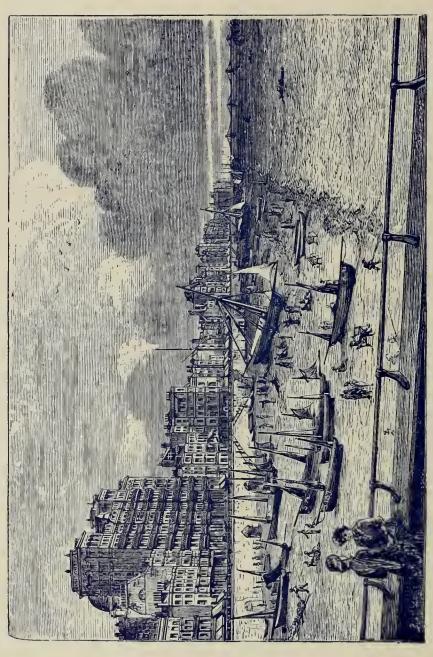




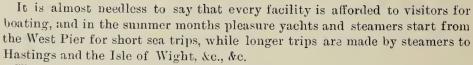




The provision made for the accommodation of every class is extensive and ample. Hotels and private lodging houses are necessarily a conspicuous feature. Some of the largest of the hotels are palatial buildings, with every possible arrangement for the convenience of guests.



FROM THE WEST PI



The suburbs and neighbourhood of Brighton include many places of interest. The Devil's Dyke is a large natural "valley" in the Chalk Downs, about five miles from the town. The sides slope down at an angle of about 45°, and the lower end of the "dyke" is 300 feet below the level of the Downs, from which the most magnificent views are to be obtained. Within



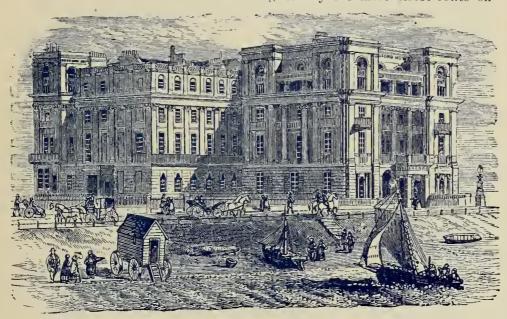




WORTHING

a short distance of Brighton we have as places conveniently situated for excursions,—Lewes, Rottingdean, Newhaven, Seaford, and Worthing.

The distance between London and Brighton by the most direct route on



KING'S ROAD.

the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, is about fifty miles, and is done by the express trains in sixty-five minutes. There are on this line many deep cuttings and tunnels by which some of the beauties of the scenery are shut out from the traveller's view. There are two other and longer routes—one by way of Epsom, Dorking and Horsham; the other by way of East Grinstead and Lewes—both of these, especially the latter, pass through some of the most beautiful scenery of Surrey and Sussex. The fares are the same by each line.

WORTHING.

ORTHING is a pleasant watering place on the South coast. 61! miles from London, on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, and 12 miles West from Brighton. It is beautifully situated, being sheltered by an amphitheatre of chalk downs on the land side, and has a long range of smooth sands, with ample accommodation for safe bathing. There is a fine pier 1,000 feet long, and 30 feet wide, with a spacious pavilion, capable of holding 500 persons; there are also convenient landing stages for the steamboats. The town is well laid out, clean, well-drained, and the water supply all that can be desired, both for quantity and purity. The public buildings include the Town Hall, Assembly Rooms, Literary Institution, &c.; and there are a Park and Recreation Grounds 17 acres in extent, at the northern part of the town, and Steyne Gardens, enclosing three acres, opposite Warwick House.

Roman remains have been found at Lancing Down, but the earthworks at Cissbury, three miles north of Worthing, are the most remarkable attraction to archæological visitors in the neighbourhood. These, like many other strong military positions, have evidently been occupied by successive races, the earliest of which we have any certain knowledge, having sunk pits there for the purpose of obtaining flints for the manufacture of implements. These pits were re-opened and the workings explored some years ago, with exceedingly interesting results. That the works were subsequently occupied by the Romans is certain, from the remains discovered in the neighbourhood, and the name Cissbury, which is a post Roman designation, shows it was a place of note after the Roman occupation.

Excursions: Broadwater Church: Chanctonbury Ring, and Cissbury, both socient encampments; and other places.





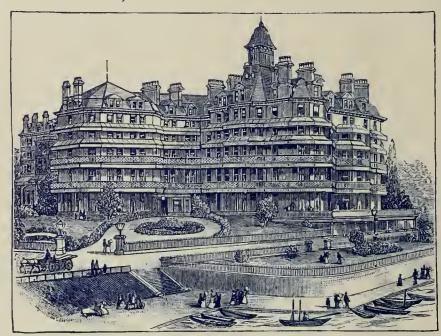


EASTBOURNE.

QUINN'S HOTEL

FACING DUE SOUTH.

Standing at the Junction of the Marine and Grand Parades, known as "SPLASH POINT."



THIS far-famed Hotel, having been largely increased, offers special advantages to Families and Gentlemen. The accommodation comprises Suites of Rooms.

150 BED ROOMS, 24 SITTING ROOMS, Handsome Coffee Room, Public Dining Hall, DRAWING, WRITING, READING,

SMOKING AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

SPACIOUS AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HALL.

GRAND STONE STAIRCASE. HYDRAULIC PASSENGER LIFT.
HOT AND COLD BATHS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF VISITORS.

THE CUISINE HAS OBTAINED FAVOURABLE REPUTATION

The Cellars are noted for the Stock of Celebrated "Vintage" Wines, and the Hotel is well known for its Home Comforts and Moderate Charges.

FOR TARIFF, APPLY,

I. STEINLE.







EASTBOURNE.

ASTBOURNE lies to the south-east of the range of Sussex Hills, called the South Downs. and is about midway between Brighton and Hastings. It is sixty-six miles from London, and is reached by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. with a Brighton and Hastings Branch line from Polegate Junction, about four and a half miles from Eastbourne. Five-and-twenty years ago, Eastbourne was a place of very humble



DEVOYSHIRE PARK THEATRE.

pretensions. It consisted of Old Eastbourne, a quaint old town about a mile and a half from the sea; Meads, a small picturesque hamlet, lying westward along the coast, about a mile and a half from the Marine Parade; Sea Houses, lying just behind the Parade; and Southbourne to the west. The portion near the sea has grown rapidly within the past twenty years, and Southbourne, joined with Sea Houses, forms the modern town of Eastbourne, which is gradually extending towards the Meads. To the west the coast rises rapidly to the point known as Beachy Head, some 575 feet above sea-level, and about three miles from Eastbourne along the cliff, or four miles by road. Further westward, at a lower elevation, is Belle Tonte Lighthouse, open to inspection by visitors. The western extremity of the





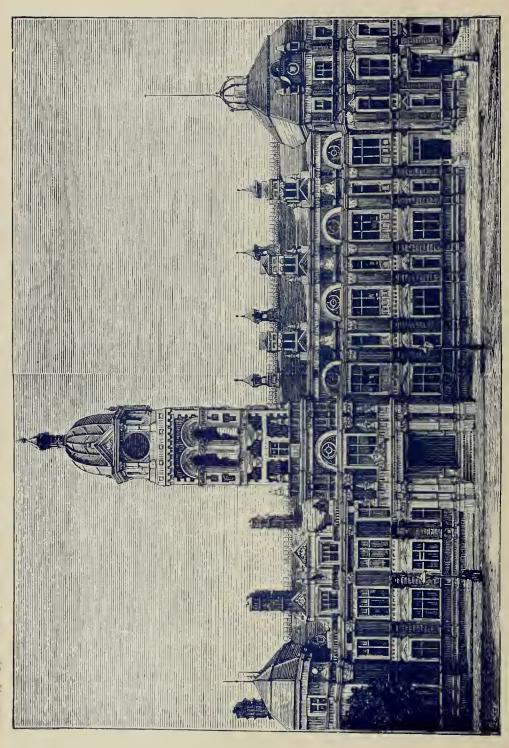








fashionable promenade at Eastbourne is an eminence close to the sea called the Wish, on which is one of the many round Martello towers, built along the coast for defensive purposes, but now useless. To the east the coast is low, and curves round in a series of bays to Hastings, whose white cliffs are



visible from Eastbourne. Between the Grand Parade and the old Marine Parade is a boldly projecting rock called Splash Point, where the sea when a

THE TOWN HALL.



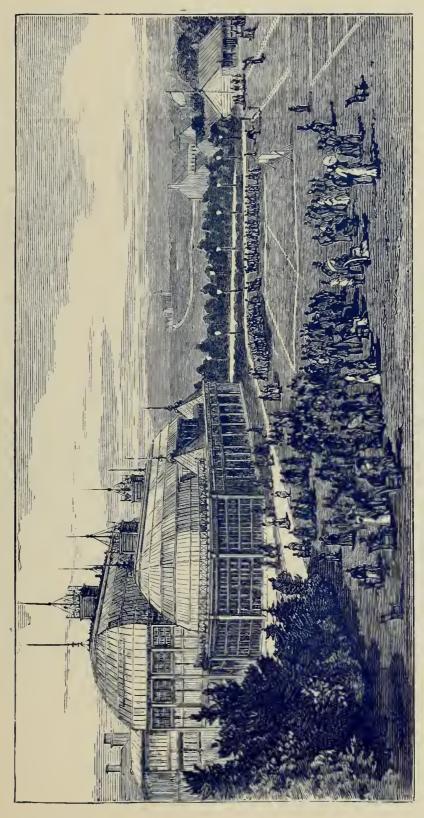
REGISTERED.





EASTBOURNE,

little rough, strikes with such force that it sends up a jet of spray sometimes



DEVONSHIRE PARK LAWN TENNIS GROUND.



twenty feet high. A fine hotel has been built upon Splash Point. At

REGISTERED.







EASTBOURNE.

the eastern end of the Marine Parade is a battery of eleven guns, known as the Grand Redoubt. Beyond this, the country near the coast is somewhat flat and uninteresting. The coast-line is studded with Martello towers. Much of the land is inclined to be marshy, and some humidity in the air of Eastbourne becomes perceptible towards nightfall. The climate is mild, but more bracing than that of Hastings.

The new Town Hall is a handsome structure, with a fine porch, and a tower surmounted by a cupola.

Eastbourne has a fine pier, where a band plays daily. Fishing, rowing and yachting may be enjoyed. Bathing from the beach is good, and there is more sand east than west. Hot and cold sea baths may be had at an establishment on the Marine Parade, or near Meads, where a fine swimming bath has recently been built. Good swimmers dive from the pier early in the morning. Lawn tennis, cricket, bicycling, and other out-door amusements are popular. During the season hunting may be obtained in the vicinity. The Eastbourne harriers are kennelled in the place, and the South Down and East Sussex fox-hounds are often in the neighbourhood.

There is a capital reading-room on the Grand Parade, and circulating libraries are in the town. Dramatic entertainments are held at the Theatre Royal and Opera House, Seaside Road, which accommodates 1,300 persons, and at the Devonshire Park Theatre, half a mile from the railway station. The Britannia Hall of Varieties is in Pevensey Road. Concerts, lectures, and other entertainments take place frequently at the Pavilion Devonshire Park. Here the grounds are very handsomely laid out, and frequently used for fêtes and athletic sports.

The pleasant walks and drives in the neighbourhood of Eastbourne are numerous. The country is fairly well wooded towards the north and north-west. Old Eastbourne preserves much of its quaint, picturesque character. The church dedicated to St. Mary, has some transitional Norman arcading inside, some admirable stained glass, a curious old font, and other interesting features. The Lamb Inn is an old-fashioned hostelry close by, with a curious stone crypt beneath it. Willingdon, three miles from Eastbourne, is prettily situated, and has a church of similar type to that of old Eastbourne, and others about Sussex, a prominent feature being the Squat Square tower. The ruins of Pevensey Castle, of Roman date, are only five miles from Eastbourne. Herstmonceux Castle, founded in the time of Henry VI, is now apicturesque ruin, exhibiting remains of Tudor architecture. It is about five miles from Pevensey, near the Castle and the old Gothic church. The ruins of Wilmington Priory, seven miles from Eastbourne, and several interesting spots in the neighbourhood will repay a visit. Besides the church at old Eastbourne, to which many visitors resort on Sunday, the churches in the new town comprise: Trinity Church, Seaside Road; St. Saviour's, South Terrace; St. Paul's, Burlington Place; Christ Church, Seaside; and St. John's Church, Meads. The hotel accommodation is ample.



HASTINGS

AND

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

N the south coast of Sussex, seventy-six miles from London by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, are Hastings and St. Leonards, virtually one watering-place. The old town of Hastings lies in a valley between East Cliff and West Cliff, two high hills which afford ample shelter from the north and east winds. The sea frontage runs eastward, having a background of high cliffs. To the west, similarly sheltered from behind, is the suburb of St. Leonards-on-Sea, having a sea frontage about equal in extent to that of Hastings. A fine pier, about 900 feet long and 40



VIEW OF HASTINGS, WITH THE NEW PIER.

feet wide, runs out to sea, and has at its further end the Pier Pavilion capable of seating 2.000 persons, where a band plays three times daily during the season, and where there is a stage for dramatic performances. A new pier has lately been erected near the Library, St. Leonards. There is excellent fishing, boating, and yachting; but there is no harbour, the original one having been destroyed by a storm in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Frequent steamboat excursions are made in the summer along the coast. Bathing from the beach is safe and enjoyable. Private hot and cold baths, Turkish baths, and swimming, may be had at the White Rock Baths, where the gentlemen's swimming bath is stated to be the largest swimming bath in the world. There are also separate swimming baths for ladies and [for









HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.

ehildren. Crieket matches are held in the Central Crieket and Recreation Ground, Queen's Road, comprising about six acres of ground. Alexandra Park, containing an area of 76 acres, extends from St. Helen's road to Silver Hill, and is attractively laid out. Near it is St. Andrew's Chalybeate Spa, with a spring having some medicinal properties. The St. Leonards Public Gardens contain a huge stone, said to have been placed over the grave of Harold, when he was buried on the sea-shore. Gensing Public Gardens-Charles Road, are a favourite resort for visitors. The climate of the whole place is mild and equable, and free from damp; and Hastings is renowned as a winter refuge for persons of delicate constitution. Hastings Castle, a pic-



A GLASS SEAT ON THE ESPLANADE.

turesque ruin, is stated to have been built by William the Conqueror, when he first landed at Hastings. The ancient parish church of St. Leonards is believed to have existed upon an island, which was destroyed by the sea, together with the parish of St. Leonards, in the middle of the fifteenth century. The present parish of St. Leonards has only existed for about sixty years. All Saints' Church, Hastings, is a structure of some interest, mostly dating back to the fifteenth century, and containing some good stained glass. St. Clement's, in High Street, is of about the same date. Other churches in Hastings are—Christ Church, Blacklands; Emmanuel Church, West Hill; Trinity Church, Robertson Street; St. Andrews, Queen's Road; St. Mary in the Castle; and St. Clement's, Halton. The Catholic church of St. Mary is in High Street. The Friends' Meeting House is in South Terrace. There are Baptist chapels in Wellington Square, and Priory Road, Halton; Congregational churches in Cambridge Road, Clive Vale, and Mount Pleasant Road; Wesleyan chapels in Cambridge Road, Bourne Street, and West Hill: and a Unitarian chapel in South Terrace. In St. Leonards, the principal places of worship arc-St. Leonards, Marina; Christ Church. London Road; St. John's, Upper Maze Hill; St. Mary's, Warrior Square; St. Matthew's, Silver Hill: St. Paul's, Church Road; St. Peter's, Bohemia: and St. Leonards School Chapel, West Hill. The Catholic church is St. Thomas' of Canterbury. There is a Presbyterian church at Silver Hill; a Baptist Chapel in Park Road; a Congregational Church in London Road; and Primitive Methodist chapels at Gensing and Newgate Roads.

An archway called the "Boundary." of which we give an illustration, divides Hastings from St. Leonards.







HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.

Near the Queen's Hotel, in the middle of the town, is the Albert Memorial, a clock-tower in the Gothic style, 65 feet high. The Town Hall,



THE "BOUNDARY,"

Queen's Road, is an imposing edifice, with a fine council room. The Gaiety Theatre and Opera House, in the same road, accommodates 1,500 persons, and is well decorated and arranged. The Public Hall, Robertson Street, has a small stage, and holds 700 persons. The Market Hall, George Street, holds 400, and is chiefly used for lectures and concerts. The Royal Concert Hall, Warrior Square, is a classic building of some architectural merit. It has an orchestra for 180 performers, scenery, dressing rooms, and club room, and holds an audience of 1,200. The St. Leonards Assembly Rooms, near the Royal Victoria Hotel, have a room 60 feet by 30 feet, for entertainments, with billiard, card, and refreshment rooms used by the St. Leonards Club. The old Town Hall in High Street is not now used. The Market in George Street is open daily, and there is a corn market on Saturdays. The Fish Market, a large octagonal building, is on the east beach.

The neighbouring country is picturesque, and many enjoyable walks and drives may be had. To the east of the Castle is a small settlement of fishermen supposed to be of Danish origin, who are distinguished from the rest of the inhabitants by their peculiar dress and dialect. To the west of the Castle is the Priory Valley, where once stood the Priory of Holy Trinity, founded by Richard I. On the East Hill, 400 feet above the sea, are some remains of a Roman encampment. A splendid view of the surrounding country is obtained from Fairlight, a point some 600 feet above the sea level; and from Beachy Head, the coasts of France and Dover, and the South Foreland may all be seen in clear weather. East of the town is Ecclesbourne Glen, a pretty wooded spot where ferns are plentiful. To the west is Hollington, where is an old church dedicated to St. Leonard. To the north is a waterfall called the old Roar, pleasantly wooded. St. Clement's Caves, in the west, have been enlarged artificially, and are nearly three acres in extent. These caves are supposed to have been formerly used by smugglers for hiding their contraband goods. There are some curious carvings in parts of the Rock, one figure is said to be that of St. Clement, another, Napoleon I, and a third, King Harold. Guides are in attendance. The West Hill Lift recently opened, is

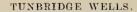


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the easiest and nearest route to the Caves, the Castle rnins, Clive Vale, Fairlight and the Lover's Seat. A splendid view of the neighbourhood and the Channel is obtained from the West Hill. The chief hotels in Hastings are:



LOVERS' SEAT, FAIRLIGHT.

the Queen's, the Royal Albion, the Albert, the Palace, the Castle, the Swan, the Royal Oak, and the Royal Marine. At St. Leonards are, the Grand, the Alexandra, the Eversfield, the Royal Victoria, and the Warrior House. There are also numerous excellent boarding-houses.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

UNBRIDGE WELLS, situate in the weald of Kent, thirty-two miles from London by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, has been noted for its mineral (Chalybeate) waters, since the early part of the seventeenth century. These were, it is said, discovered by Dudley, Lord North, in 1606, and shortly afterwards two springs were enclosed, and other improvements made for the purpose of bringing them into popular favour. The waters contain 3 grains of iron per gallon, held in solution by carbonic acid gas, and their use is recommended especially in cases of weak digestion and poorness of blood. So efficacious have they been found, that they are now bottled and sold in the same way as those of Continental Spas. They rise at the rate of one gallon per minute, and are received into two stone basins, one of which is free to the public, the other is under the care of attendants who make a small charge for supplying visitors. The climate is pleasant and invigorating, and apart from any advantage to be derived from the waters, deserves its reputation as a health resort.

When Tunbridge Wells was visited in 1630, by Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., it is recorded that she was obliged with her suite to encamp under tents on the downs. It rose, however, into importance in the reign of Charles II, and in the middle of the eighteenth century was one of the most fashionable places of resort in the kingdom. It has now a resident population of about 26,000, the town is irregularly built, and consists of groups of detached houses rendered picturesque by abundant foliage; the pump room at the Southern end of the parade was erected in 1877. It is a large brick building, with news room, drawing rooms, &c., and a large room









FOLKESTONE.

occasionally used for balls, etc. The Bishop's Down Grove Spa is situated in beautifully wooded grounds, sixty acres in extent, with every possible convenience for visitors, of whom it has accommodation for 150.

There are several episcopal churches, dissenting chapels, etc., town hall, public hall, corn exchange, mechanics' institute, hospital, dispensary, hotels and lodging houses.

The town is surrounded by beautiful and extensive commons, and the seenery of the neighbourhood is unsurpassed by anything to be found in the South of England. A medical authority says: "The beautiful commons, some hundreds of acres in extent, of undulating character, studded with romantic rocks and clumps of furze, and the numerous walks and drives, each with its special diversity and charm, the invigorating mineral springs, and many other advantages, place it in the first rank as an inland resort for those who seek health and relaxation, or a truly delightful place in which to reside. It is especially a favourite place of residence for gentlemen having business engagements in London."

Excursions to Bayham Abbey (6 miles), ruins of a thirteenth century structure; Groombridge (3½ miles); Frant (3 miles); Penshurst Place (7 miles), an ancient mansion belonging to Lord de Lisle; Mayfield (8 miles); Ashurst (4 miles); etc.

FOLKESTONE.

O those who seek a sea-side resort, with all the advantages of Margate and Ramsgate, but with more quiet, Folkestone may be safely recommended. It is built on Greensand Cliffs, with the open sea in front and the chalk downs at the back, but protected from the north winds by a



VIEW LOOKING WESTWARD FROM FOLKESTONE.

range of high hills. The air, therefore, while pure and bracing, is not too cold, and Folkestone is especially recommended as a place for invalids in the



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SANDGATE.

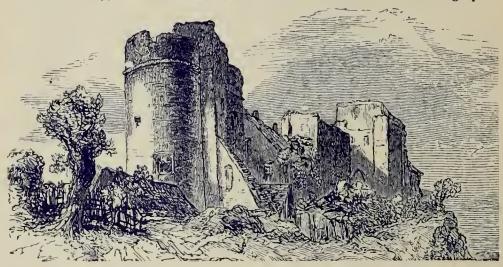
first stage of consumption, as well as for the professional or business man who is seeking relaxation and rest.

The distance from London is seventy-two miles by the South-Eastern Railway, which has two stations at Folkestone. The season extends from July to September; but it is a pleasant place almost at any time of the year, as the climate is exceptionally equable and the rainfall of only about 25 inches. Many of the walks also are sheltered by the cliffs.

The beach is not extensive, but it is good, and the bathing is excellent. On the West Cliff there is a delightful promenade 133 feet above the level of the sea, known as the Lees, from which there are steps and a sloping road down to the beach. A hydraulic lift has also been provided for the use of those who do not care for the labour of ascending or descending by the path.

The harbour, which is fourteen acres in area, has undergone extension by the addition of break-water works, and lengthening the existing pier.

The East Cliff is remarkable for a unique exposure near Copt Point of "Gault" clay, rich with fossils. The "Undercliff" is also a charming spot.



STUDFALL CASTLE, LYMPNE, NEAR FOLKESTONE.

The coast view on a clear day extends from Dungeness to Dover, and across the Channel to the French coast opposite.

CENTRAL CAFE AND RESTAURANT, 16, Sandgate Road, and CAFE RESTAURANT ROYAL, 2 & 4, South Street, near the Harbour. Déjeuner, dîners à toute heure. French and English Pastry Cook. On parle Français. Proprietor, CARLO MAESTRANI.

SANDGATE.

Sandgate, a mile and a half from Folkestone, is pleasantly situated in a valley, and affords good bathing. Shorncliffe Camp lies between Sandgate and Hythe.

Excursions: Sugarloaf Hill, and Castle Hill, 2 miles N; Cheriton, 2 miles W.; Hythe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Swingfield Minnis, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Lympne, 7 miles. where are to be seen the ruins of Studfall Castle.







DOVER.

OVER is situated in the entrance to a valley on the east coast of Kent. The Dover road is one of the old Roman roads, and is a continuation of Watling Street, London. Dover is seventy-six miles from London by the South-Eastern and seventy-seven by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The journey by boat occupies less than two hours from Dover to Calais, and three hours from Dover to Ostend. The mail trains run on to the Admiralty pier, which extends a good distance out to sea. There is a magnificent sea frontage, extending from the north pier to the east cliff. Military bands play constantly in Granville Gardens, and the Park is a fashionable promenade. Bathing from the beach is good, though there is little sand; and hot and cold baths can be had on the Marine Parade. Boating, fishing, and yachting are favonrite amusements. The principal clubs are: the Royal Cinque Port Yacht Club, Marine Parade; the Dover; the Granville; and the Dover Carlton Clubs. Concerts and other entertainments are given at the Town Hall in High



DOVER.

Street, and at the Wellington, and the Apollonion in Snargate Street. In this street the cellars of Messrs. Court & Co., cut out of the solid rock, may be inspected by visitors. The Clarence Theatre, also in Snargate Street, holds 500 persons.

The old Town Hall, formerly the Maison Dieu, contains some curious old pictures, armour, and stained glass. It has been restored and partly rebuilt within recent years. The old Priory, now Dover College, will repay





REGISTERED.









a visit. St. Mary's Church, which has been restored, exhibits some Saxon and Norman features, and some good Early English work. The most interesting churches include the Church of St. James, in St. James' Street, a building with lofty spire, and Trinity Church. The old church of St. Andrew has some old Norman features. St. James', Buckland, is supposed to date from the twelfth century. It contains some Early English and Decorated work. It has been enlarged within recent years, and a fine yew-tree said to be 1,200 years old, transplanted.





EARL NORFOLK'S TOWER.

ST. RADIGUNDA'S ABBEY.

On the south-east cliff stands Dover Castle, which with its fortification covers about fifty acres of ground, and which has a garrison of about 4,000 men. Dover was the Dubris of the Romans, and was a British stronghold before Cæsar's time. Excursions in the neighbourhood are numerous. To fashionable Folkestone is only seven miles' drive, and Canterbury is fifteen miles by rail. St. Margarets-at-Cliff, five miles east of Dover, has a fine old Norman church. Three miles to the west are the ruins of St. Radigunda's Abbey, a favourite spot for picnics; Kearsney Abbey, the residence of the Marquis of Ely, is only two-and-a-half miles off, and the villages of River Ewell, and Waldershare Park, are within a walk. In a northerly direction lie Whitfield, Guston, and Old Park, while Hougham and Coldred are to the south. Frequent trips to the Continent are easy. The chief hotels are, the Lord Warden, the Harp, the Dover Castle, the King's Head, the Esplanade, the Shakespeare, and the Royal Oak.

Frequent Trips to the Continent are easy. Every year, from the 1st June until 30th September, cheap return tickets, Dover and Ostend, available for three days are issued by the Belgian State Railway and Mail Packet Service, 1st class 8/-, and 2nd class 6/-. During the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays and August Bank holiday the following cheap return tickets available for 8 days are issued:—Dover to Ostend and back, 1st class 8/-; 2nd class 6/-: Dover to Brussels and back, 1st class, 16/9; 2nd class, 12/6; 3rd class, 10/3; Dover to Waterloo and back, 1st class, 18/3; 2nd class, 13/8; 3rd class, 11/-. The journey may be broken at Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, and Brussels.





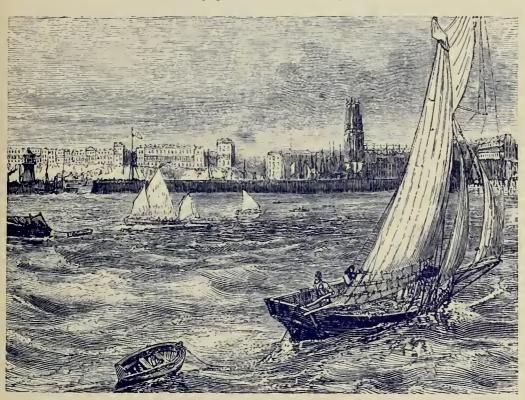




RAMSGATE.

HIS well-known watering-place is about four miles and a half from Margate, and is situated on cliffs which open southwards to the sea, and command extensive marine and land views, including the Downs and Pegwel! Bay, and in clear weather the French Coast.

The climate is warm, but owing to the fact that the town is mostly built on high ground the summer heat is not relaxing, as it is in some of the South Coast resorts, and in winter it is distinguished by an equable temperature—a matter of considerable importance to persons in feeble health. Although Ramsgate is in consequence much frequented as a winter residence, the "season" is from June to September, and is at its height during the latter month. The resident population is about 24,000.



RAMSGATE.

The business part of Ramsgate consists of four principal streets in a valley between the east and west eliffs, upon which the private residences mostly stand. The shops are numerous, hotels plentiful, and private lodgings abundant. There are many places of worship, including Episcopalian, Congregational, Wesleyan Methodist, Roman Catholic, and a Jewish synagogue. The places of amusement include two theatres, an amphitheatre, &c., &c.

The Harbour, which with its two piers forms one of the principal structures of Ramsgate, encloses an area of about fifty acres; and 400 vessels have been received here at one time into shelter. The West Pier is 1,500 feet in length; the East Pier, which is most frequented, affords a promenade of 2,000 feet long. The sands, as at Margate, are firm, dry and extensive, and the sea bathing is excellent.









Railway communication with London, from which it is distant about 79 miles, is by the South-Eastern Railway, and by the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. Steamers go from London Bridge to Margate and Ramsgate during the summer.

Excursions: Broadstairs, 2 miles; St. Peters, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; North Foreland, 3 miles; Pegwell Bay, Minster, 5 miles; Sandwich, Richborough, 5 miles; Canterbury, 16 miles, &c., &c.

BROADSTAIRS

Is two miles E.N.E. of Ramsgate, and is also quieter than either Ramsgate or Margate. The bathing is equally good, and accommodation plentiful.

MARGATE.

ARGATE, a favourite Summer resort of Londoners, is situated in the Isle of Thanet, about 74 miles from the Metropolis, and 15 miles N.E. by E. of Canterbury, and was originally, and till towards the end of the last century, nothing more than an inconsiderable fishing town. It has now a resident population of about 18,000; but in the height of the season, when it is thronged with visitors, the number is reckoned to be between 50,000 and 60,000.



MARGATE.

The shortest route from London is by the London, Chatham and Dover Railway; but the South-Eastern Railway has also a station at Margate, and in the summer time Steamers run daily between London and Margate from London Bridge.





WESTGATE-ON-SEA

The sands of Margate form one of its most remarkable features; they extend four miles in length, are firm and dry under foot, and slope gradually down to the sea at low tide. The bathing is good and cheap, and the air is bracing and invigorating. "Margate," says a medical authority, is "specially noted for the cure of all chronic surgical diseases, especially those of the spine, joints and bones—all scrofulous and glandular affections. There has been a National Hospital for Scrofula here for a century. It is of course most resorted to in the summer months; but scrofula and surgical cases do equally well in the winter." Every possible convenience has been provided for visitors, and their amusement is abundantly cared for. The streets are well paved and lighted, the shops numerous, hotels good, and private lodgings abundant.

The Marine Parade, with the continuation in front of the Royal Crescent makes a promenade of 2,500 feet in length. An esplanade, a quarter of a mile long, runs parallel with the Parade and the Marine Drive, leading from the esplanade to the parade, and opened in 1880, is seventy feet wide, and lined with houses and shops. The pier, constructed in 1815 at the cost of £100,000, is of Whitby stone, and is 900 feet long and 60 feet wide. There is also a jetty of considerable size. The subsoil is chalk, and the water supply derived from wells is abundant and pure.

There are numerous places of worship, Episcopal, Dissenting, and Roman Catholic: theatres, music-halls, libraries and reading-rooms.

Excursions: Daundelyon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a ruined mansion, part of which dates back to the time of Henry IV; North Foreland Lighthouse, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, open to visitors; Ramsgate, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Broadstairs, 3 miles; Minster, 5 miles; Westgate-on-Sea, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; St. Peters, 3 miles.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA

S a small town 1½ miles west of Margate, and has only within this last few years become frequented as a watering place. It has the climatic advantages of Margate and Ramsgate, with what many persons consider the additional charm of quietness, as no street amusements or noisy itinerants are allowed, and there is no large amount of business done, there being but few shops. There is a very fine promenade (also used as a skating rink) round St. Mildreds and Westgate Bays of over a mile in length. The sands are firm and pleasant, the bathing is good, and there is a club-house with news rooms, &c., &c.



REGISTERED









SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTH-WESTERN HOTEL.



Entrances from Station Platform—Faces the Docks.

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED.

REFURNISHED. VISITORS' LIFT.

POSITION, CUISINE, WINES, AND APPOINTMENTS, UNSURPASSED.

The arrival of incoming Steamers is wired direct to the Hotel from Hurst Castle.

PORTERS MEET ALL TRAINS AND BOATS.

UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF

E. H. RAND, Proprietor.









SOUTHAMPTON.

OUTHAMPTON, the county town of Hampshire, is situated on a peninsula extending due south, and having the river Itehen on the east, while to the south and west is the estuary of the river Test, known as Southampton Water. The town is 79 miles from London by rail and is one of the principal ports for passenger steamers. To the south lie the docks, and west of these is the Town Quay, from which extend the Royal Pier and the Town Pier. From the Town Quay, the High Street runs due north to the Bar Gate, which is a striking remnant of the ancient fortifications of Southampton. The gateway has two remarkable effigies, representing Sir Bris and the giant Aseopart, whom the knight is asserted to have slain, according to a quaint local legend. Southampton is remarkable for having been the seene of King Canute's rebuke to his courtiers on the sea shore. The older portion of the town lies in the vicinity of Bar Gate, some of the streets being exceedingly picturesque. The Town Quay and West Quay form favourite promenades. The Public Park, and East and West Parks occupy central positions. In East Park is a conspicuous monument upon which is a statue of Riehard Andrews, five times mayor of Southampton. The Avenue, containing fine trees, leads northward to Southampton Common, which comprises 360 acres of ground. The churches of Holy Rood and St. Michael are interesting structures. Arundel Tower, Orchard Street, is named after Sir John de Arundel, who was governor of Southampton when the French were repulsed in 1377. The Wind Whistle Tower, close by, is one of the sights of the place. Near the West Quay are the ruins of an ancient castle. One of the most interesting relies in Southampton is the Charter of King John, which is preserved at the Audit House above the market.

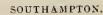
The eastern quarter of the town is mainly given up to commercial purposes, there being numerous wharves and shipbuilding yards on both banks of the Itchen. Yachting and boating are to be obtained in the West Bay, and good bathing may be had at the baths in Western Shore Road. Cricket is played frequently in the Cricket Ground, St. Mary's Road; and concerts are held at the Philharmonic Hall, in the street called Above Bar, which is a continuation of High Street, north of the Bar Gate.











The principal modern building is the Hartley Institute, High Street. It contains a museum, library, reading rooms, and picture galleries, besides a stage for dramatic performances. The Prince of Wales' Royal Theatre.



EAST PARK, WITH THE STATUE OF RICHARD ANDREWS.

Above Bar, holds 1,700 persons, and first-class companies frequently play there. The music halls are: The Royal York, Above Bar; and the Royal Gaiety Theatre of Varieties, in French Street. Among the chief hotels are the South-Western and Radley's, near the station; the Royal, Sun, Canute Castle, Oriental, Crown and Dolphin.

The ruins of Netley Abbey are only three miles from Southampton, and may be reached by crossing the floating bridge across the Itchen, where March Lane, Bridge Road, and Canute Road meet. Remains of the church cloisters, and chapter house, exhibit beautiful specimens of Early English architecture. An ancient castle, now a private residence, is close by. Other excursions are to Hythe, where there is a quaint old church picturesquely situated, and to Beaulieu Abbey, where there is an ancient refectory, now converted into a church. The New Forest affords many beautiful drives, and Lyndhurst should be visited. The climate of Southampton is mild, and at times somewhat relaxing.



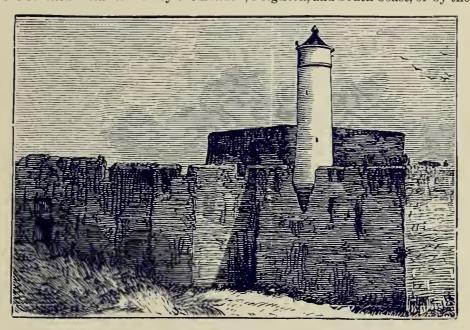






SOUTHSEA.

OUTHSEA, in Hampshire, is situated at the south-west part of Portsea Island, and nearly faces the Isle of Wight. It lies to the east of Portsmouth, and was formerly considered only a suburb of that place. It is reached from London by the London, Brighton, and South Coast, or by the



SOUTHSEA CASTLE.

South-Western Railway, in about two and a half hours. Southsea derives its name from Southsea Castle, a fortress built by Henry VIII, at the south corner of Portsea Island. The beach extends for a distance of two miles from the pier to Eastney barracks. From the esplanade, which is nearly one mile in length, a fine view is obtained of Spithead and the Isle of Wight. The pier uns parallel with the shore, instead of out to sea, and is a favourite promenade, a military band playing there twice daily. Another pier has been erected in recent years at South Parade. The bathing from the beach is good, but there is no sand for the feet. There are hot and cold bathing establishments in the town. There is plenty of boating and sailing, but not much fishing. A favourite resort is the common, where troops are daily exercised, and the garrison, consisting of 5,000 men, are reviewed once a month. Cricket matches are frequently held on the common.

The churches are: St. Jude's, Kent Road; St. Peter's, Somers Road; St. Simon's, Waverley Road; St. Bartholomew's, Havelock Road; and St. Paul's, in St. Paul's Square. Southsea forms a starting point for numerous excursions. Portsmouth dockyard and the Royal Yacht should be seen, and also the Royal Clarence Victualling Establishment at Gosport. Porchester Castle may be reached by steam launch from the Hard or by train. It is understood to have been originally built by the Romans; but very little of the most ancient portions now remain. There are some curious dungeons at the bottom of the Great Tower. Excursions can be made to Winchester and Chichester, where there is much to be seen, or to Hayling Island, which is very little known to English visitors. The chief hotels in Southsea are the Royal Beach Mansions Hotel, the Queen's, and the Royal Pier Hotel.













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ISLE OF WIGHT.

→ HIS island lies south of Hampshire, to which county it belongs, and is separated from the mainland by the Solent, which varies in breadth from less than a mile at its south-west entrance opposite Hurst Castle, to two and a half miles elsewhere. The island is traversed from east to west by a range of high hills, a still higher range running southward. The cliffs are, for the most part, very lofty, with several strata of interest to geologists, to whom the Isle of Wight offers mines of treasure. To the extreme east are the Culver Cliffs, some six miles from Ryde; and at the western extremity of the island are the Needles, a picturesque range of jagged and dangerous rocks. The principal rivers are, the Medina and the Yar, which flow from south to north. The former, the larger of the two, rises in St. Catherine's Hill, at Hermitage, near Chale, and flows into the sea at Cowes, thus dividing the island into two parts, East Medina and West Medina. The climate is generally mild, but bracing in the elevated parts. The chief attractions of the island consist in the beauties of the scenery, including especially the "chines," which are natural channels running through the hills and cliffs to the sea.



BLACKGANG CHINE, NEAR VENTNOR.

One of the most famous of these chines is the Blackgang Chine, about five miles from Ventnor. The height of the hill above it is 700 feet, and many of the rocks round it are between three and four hundred feet high. It descends through rocks and precipices, throwing off at its base a small rivulet which falls over a rock some thirty-five feet above the beach. When the wind is blowing the echoes through the chasm sound like thunder; the whole scene is both wild and grand.







ISLE OF WIGHT.

COWES.

OWES consists of East and West Cowes. The former lies on the east bank of the river Medina, and is reached from West Cowes by a steam ferry. West Cowes is the most important seaport in the Isle of Wight. It is eleven and a half miles from Southampton, and ten miles from Portsmouth, and steamers run constantly to Cowes from the former place. The most fashionable amusement is yachting. Cowes Castle, built by Henry VIII, is now the club house of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Near are the Parade and the Green, the favourite promenades. The bathing is good, the machines and baths being near the Castle. There are some handsome modern churches, including St. Mary's and Trinity Church. Among the hotels at West Cowes are: the Marine, on the Parade; and the Fountain, High Street. East Cowes is pieturesque. The Castle is a handsome modern building in a fine park of sixty acres, south of the town. Norris Castle, overlooking the Solent, and the Royal residence at Osborne, are local attractions, but, like East Cowes Castle, not open to tourists. Whippingham Church, in the neighbourhood, where the Queen attends service, is a modern building handsomely decorated. The chief hotel, at East Cowes, is the Medina. The elimate is moderately bracing.

RYDE.

YDE ranks as the most fashionable watering-place in the island. It lies on the slope of a hill extending to the shores of the Solent, and is five miles from Portsmouth, and seventy-nine from London. Fine views of shipping at Portsmouth and Spithead are obtained from Ryde. The streets are broad, some of the best running towards the sea, fine aspects being thus obtained. The pier runs a mile out to sea, forming a splendid promenade, and a tramway runs with covered carriages to the pier head. The Esplanade, with carriage drive, extends for nearly a mile in front of the sea; and at Sea View, three miles to the east, is good bathing on fine sands. There are frequent excursions by steamer to Southsea, Portsea, and Stokes Bay. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club House is in St. Thomas's Street, west of the pier. The town and club regattas are both held in August. The Theatre Royal, St. Thomas's Square, holds 1100 persons.

All Saints' Church, Queen's Road, is a fine modern building. Binstead Quarries and Church, and the ruins of Quarr Abbey, about two miles to the west, are worth a visit. Among the chief hotels are the Royal Pier; the York; and the Royal Esplanade. The climate is moderately bracing, and rather trying in winter to delicate persons.

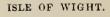
NEWPORT.

EWPORT, the capital of the island, is five miles from Cowes, and seven from Ryde. It is bounded on the east by the river Medina, and on the west by the Lukeley, a small tributary which joins the Medina at the quay. The town contains some good modern churches, and a fine Town Hall in High Street. The Isle of Wight Literary Institution, St. James's Square, has a good reading room and library.

The New Swan, the Bugle and the Wheatsheaf are good hotels. The favourite exeursion is to Carisbrooke Castle, one mile on the road to Chale. The Castle was originally Norman, on the site of a Roman station; and the outworks were



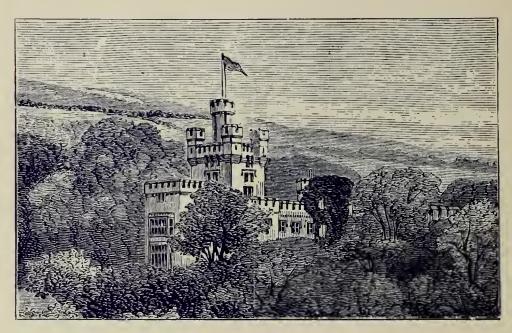




erected in Elizabeth's reign. Charles I. was confined there a few months before his execution. Carisbrooke Church is a building of some interest, in the perpendicular style. The remains of a Roman villa are to be seen near. The Albany Barracks for 2,000 men, and a juvenile reformatory, are in the Cowes Road. The climate of Newport is generally warm and mild. The place forms convenient headquarters for those who would make excursions to various parts of the Isle of Wight.

VENTNOR.

ENTNOR is on the south coast, ten miles from Newport, and twelve from Ryde. It is sheltered from the north winds by Boniface Down, which rises behind to a height of 900 feet above sea-level. The climate is mild and equable, and there is less rain during the year than at any other place in Great Britain. There is a good pier and promenade. Boating is good, but slightly dangerous. The beach abounds with fossils. Baths may be had at Harding's or Moses's on the Esplanade; the Ventnor and Bonchurch Institution, High Street, has a library and reading rooms



STEEPHILL CASTLE, VENTNOR.

and the Assembly Rooms, Albert Street, will hold 700 persons, and are used for lectures, concerts, and dramatic entertainments. One mile to the east is Bonchurch, a pretty village with a fine old Norman Church. Westward is St. Lawrence, and the route is lovely for six miles to Blackgang Chine, a fine ravine. Steephill Castle, close by, is a fine stone building of castellated style. It is the seat of Dudley Hambrough, Esq., is beautifully situated, and contains some very spacious apartments. Coaches run daily from Ventnor to Blackgang, Carisbrooke, Alum Bay, Freshwater, and the Needles. St. Catherine's Church, Church Street, is a large modern building of some interest. Among the chief hotels are: the Queen's, Esplanade; the Royal, and the Royal Marine, Belgrave Road; and the Crab and Lobster, Grove Road.





ISLE OF WIGHT.

SHANKLIN.



SHANKLIN.



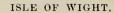
SHANKLIN is a pretty and fashionable watering place in the Isle of Wight.

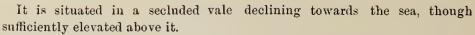
REGISTE, ED.











Its residences, sequestered in its own bowery garden, are luxuriously shaded by mighty elms; its Church rises on a gentle knoll from out a leafy grove; whilst the lofty Downs, which afford a magnificent prospect, throw their gentle shadow upon the sloping vale beneath.

A part of the Town is situated under picturesque cliffs; pretty residences with lawns sloping to the Esplanade, one of the best and most extensive in the Island. A handsome steamboat Pier erected in the centre of the Esplanade extends far into the blue sea, and immediately opposite is Hinton's Royal Spa Hotel, a commanding building rising from amidst pretty villas, and lessening in effect the high but beautiful cliffs behind.

Shanklin, as a village, with its unique cottage residences adorned with roses, honeysuckle, and delicate flowering shrubs and creepers flourishing in the utmost luxuriance, was, perhaps, the loveliest village in the Garden Isle. And after that, the retired romantic village had developed into the fashionable Watering Place; and now that the fashionable Watering Place is still further developing into a larger and more distinguished place of resort and residence, it retains and still exhibits in scarcely diminished profusion its original and unrivalled rural charm and beauty. And whoever has heard of the Isle of Wight has assuredly heard of "Shanklin Chine," the pride of the Garden Isle. This Chine is an immense chasm in one of the lofty cliffs which bound the lovely Bay. It commences nearly half a mile from the shore and gradually widens until it reaches the sea. Its lofty cliffs, two hundred and fifty feet high, are gashed, as it were, with a ravine penetrating deep into the earth, whose abrupt precipitous sides are in some places luxuriously verdant with lichen, ivy, mosses, ferns and flowers, and in others are diversified with strata of different hues. A small, but rapid stream falls over the rocky ledge at the head of the fissure, with a fall of thirty feet, then winding round and round through the underwood, breaks over the jutting crags leaping far away and sparkling over the yellow sands mingling with the sea.

The walks and drives in the neighbourhood of Shanklin, are all of the most pleasing character. The water supply of the district is first class; and the boating and bathing are excellent and perfectly safe. There is a lift from the shore to the top of the cliffs; and the railway, postal, and telegraphic communications with all parts is complete.

The Institute, the Town Band, the Club, the Rowing Club, the Swimming Club, and the Regatta Committee, and other Committees offer and afford to visitors opportunities for diversion in this favoured, favourite, and fashionable resort, as varied as the tastes or the wishes of the visitors.

Among the chief hotels are Hinton's Royal Spa, the Napier, the Clarendon, and the Esplanade.

OTHER WATERING PLACES.

RESHWATER lies to the extreme west of the island, twelve miles from Newport and 14 from Cowes. It is on an estuary formed by the river Yar. The cliffs around Freshwater Bay are of great height, the western point, where there is a lighthouse, being 600 feet above sea-level. At Freshwater Gate, a creek in the middle of the bay, is an immense cavern, running about 120 feet into the rock, and only accessible at low water. To the east, some 500 yards from shore, are two rocks, on one of which is a natural arch formed by the waves. The bathing at Freshwater is excellent.











ISLE OF WIGHT.

The chief hotels are: the Albion, the Freshwater Bay, and Stark's.all in the Bay. Farringford, on the way to the Needles, is the residence of the Laureate. North of the lighthouse is Alum Bay, remarkable for its coloured sands, and for the alum which exudes from the face of the cliffs. Scratchells Bay, near the Needles, has a fort overlooking it. A favourite bathing place is Sandown, nine miles from Newport, and six from Ryde. The Sandown, the Royal Pier, and the King's Head, are good hotels. St. Helen's is ten miles from Newport, and four from Ryde. The encroachments of the sea a century ago threatened to destroy the ancient church, which was removed, all but the tower, which now remains as a sea mark. Within a mile of St. Helen's, is Sea View, a pleasant watering-place with a fine pier; and further towards Ryde is Spring Vale, where there is excellent bathing. The chief hotels are the Oak and Crown, the Sea View, and the Spring Vale.













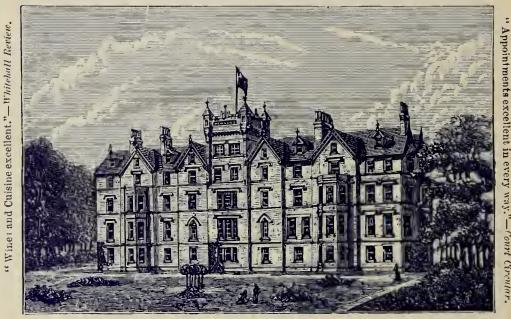
BOURNEMOUTH







"Remarkably quiet and select, with the most refined comforts of a private house."-



"The LEADING Hotel in Bournemouth."

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This Splendid Hotel "of World-wide Renown," selected for the Residence of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Austria and H.I.H. the Archduchess Marie Valérie during their visit in April, 1888, is situated in the most Sheltered and Picturesque part of Bournemouth, within one minute's walk of the Pier, or the far-famed Invalids' Walk under the Celebrated Pine Trees, contains Noble Public Rooms, 8 Private Suites, and 60 Large Bedrooms commanding Beautiful Views of The Pines and Sea; its Position, Accommodation, Appointments, and Cuisine are Unrivalled.

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HENRY NEWLYN, Proprietor.

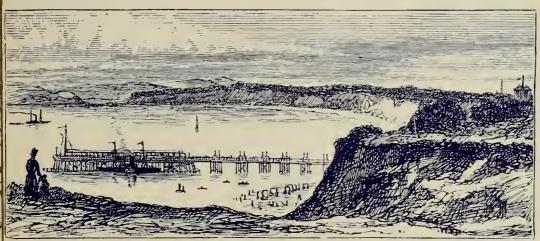






BOURNEMOUTH.

OURNEMOUTH has of late years taken high rank among the Watering places on the English coast, and the estimation in which it is held may be gathered from the names that have been bestowed upon it. It has been described as "The English Riviera," "The English Areadia," "The Winter Garden of England," "The Evergreen Valley of the South," "The Paradise of Pines." and "The Prettiest Watering Place on the South Coast." and we do not believe anyone who has visited this charming locality will consider any of these designations ill-bestowed. It is situated on the sea coast at the western extremity of Hampshire, midway between Christ-



BOURNEMOUTH, FROM THE EASTCLIFF.

church and Poole, and is about five miles distant from each, occupying the centre of the extensive bay which extends from Christchurch Head to the entrance to Poole Harbour. This Bay is about twelve miles in width, and five or six miles deep. The western end of the Isle of Wight lies about fourteen miles to the left of Bournemouth, On the right are the Poole Sandbanks, which enclose the harbour of Poole, and beyond these are the hills of the Isle of Purbeck, with the "Old Harry" rocks at the extremity of Swanage Bay. Within each of these boundaries an arm of the sea runs up from the general sweep of the Bay; the Eastern one, the Solent, forms one of the outlets of the Southampton Water; the Western leads into Poole Harbour. The greater part of Bournemouth is hemmed in from the sea by ridges and land, broken here and there by "chines," and the beach, which is composed of fine sand, extends for about four miles in each direction. The





1 REGISTERED











BOURNEMOUTH.

Bourne, from which the town takes its name, is a small stream that rises in the parish of Kitson, some five miles distant, and falls into the sea at the southern end of the valley.

The principal attractions of Bournemouth are the Bay, the beautiful pine woods, a mild and equable climate, and the numerous places of historical and natural interest which lie within easy distance. Of the Bay itself, with its magnificent expanse of water, it is needless to say much. The sea has its charm everywhere, and it is hard to conceive of anything more beautiful of its kind, than the view as seen from the top of the cliffs, or as it breaks upon the sight when approached through one of the "chines" or small gorges which form natural passages down to the sandy beach. The pier, which was erected in 1880, is 838 feet long, and for the last 180 feet of its length is 110 feet wide. At the broad end there is a large and convenient landing place for steamers and boats, entirely independent of the pier itself. For the accommodation of invalids and others, a number of shelters have been erected on the pier, and fourteen light wind-screens have also been placed at intervals on the narrow part. Promenade concerts during the summer season add to the attractions of



VIEW FROM THE WEST CLIFF.

this favourite place of resort for the visitors. For those who indulge in bathing, ample accommodation is provided on the beach—the soft sand of which is like a carpet to the feet.

The pine woods of Bournemouth are absolutely unique. Fifty years ago the town had no existence, and its site was covered by an extensive pine forest planted at the beginning of the present century. In 1836, Sir G. W. Tapp Gervis, Bart., struck with the beauty of the position, made a clearing in the forest and built a few nouses. Others followed his example, and by degrees Bournemouth grew into what it now is—a town in a forest of pines. The forest has not been destroyed, but only partially cleared and utilized, and the remainder has been cut up into what the residents call "plantations." with roads constructed round them and through them, with delightful shady walks, where the air is filled with the aroma of the pines, which, if not curative, is at least pleasant and exhilarating. Summer and winter the evergreen foliage of these trees retain its colour, and their branches are never bare, and if the glorious tints of autumn therefore are wanting, their absence







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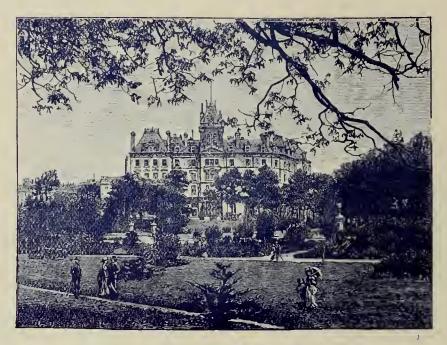




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HOTEL MONT DORE,



BOURNEMOUTH.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID BY HIS MAJESTY KING OSCAR II, OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, ON 25th MAY, 1881

"The finest Hotel on the South Coast.", London and South Western Railway Official Guide, 1887.

Connected with the Hotel is a large Winter Garden, containing a covered Tennis Court, Lounge, etc., etc., and a magnificent Bath Establishment comprising Turkish, Plunge, Sea-Water, Medicated and other Baths, together with a series of Inhalation Rooms, Pulverization Rooms, Douches and other appliances for carrying out the "Mont Dore Cure," the "Pine Cure," and other modes of treatment.

Tariff and full Particulars, address

W. KNEESE, Manager.





BOURNEMOUTH.

is more than compensated by the fact that the sheltering pine woods contribute something toward the production of the even climate which Bournemouth enjoys. It must not however be imagined that other vegetation is wanting. Rhododendrons, the arbutus, the laurestina, the bay, and the myrtle, with other flowering shrubs and plants are abundant, and the wild flowers of the neighbourhood are plentiful.

Bournemouth is both a summer and winter resort, the summer season commencing in June and closing in September, to be succeeded by the winter season, which begins about the end of October, and extends into the spring The winter temperature is about two degrees warmer than that of Greenwich, but to this must be added the further advantage of the protection from the east and north winds afforded by the physical features of the locality and the woods. A mild winter climate does not necessarily imply a hot temperature in summer. In Bournemouth the three summer months are two degrees cooler than at Ventnor, and one degree cooler than Osborne and Greenwich. The air is dry and the rainfall considerably below the average. These facts and the



BRANKSOME CHINE, BOURNEMOUTH.

additional one that the subsoil is sandy, render it a very favourable locality for invalids. The importance of a dry soil to persons suffering from lung disease especially is well known, and the sandy nature of the soil at Bournemouth is one of the features which commend it as specially adapted for such invalids.

The Town possesses one of the finest Bathing Establishments in the world managed upon the continental system, under the direction of the local medical men, and here the "Pine Cure," the "Mont Dore Cure," and other systems of treatment for the relief of rheumatism, gout, asthma, bronchitis, &c.. are carried out as effectively as at Hamburg, Paden, Mont Dore, and elsewhere. In addition, there are magnificent Turkish Baths, Sea-water Baths, Medicated Baths, and all kinds of douches and other appliances.

The Establishment which joins the Hotel Mont Dore is open to all residents and visitors in Bonrnemouth, and is connected with a large Winter Gardens containing a covered tennis court, reading room, lounge, &c., &c.

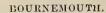
The localities within easy reach of visitors to this beautiful watering-place may be seen by a glance at anygood map, and abundant facilities for reaching them have been provided. The Bournemouth people are, indeed, somewhat proud of their steamboat service, and during the summer season four large steamers, and sometimes more are employed in making excursions to Swanage











Poole, St. Alban's Head, Lulworth, the Isle of Wight, and other places. Inland there are many interesting short and long drives, these latter including those to Brockenhurst, Lyndhurst, or Rufus's Stone in the New Forest; to Corfe Castle, in the Isle of Purbeck, and to Wimborne and Blandford; and the ancient Priory of Christchurch.

Bournemouth is not a dull place either in the summer or winter, though there is less "fast life" to be seen than in some other well-known resorts.



LOWER PLEASURE GROUNDS, BOURNEMOUTH.

There are plenty of large shops and good and well conducted hotels, a theatre, and other public institutions, and chapels and churches of all denominations.

There are two railway stations in Bournemouth, the east station and the west station, belonging to the London and South-Western Company and the Midland Railway Company respectively. The journey from London has been recently shortened by nearly half-an-hour by the opening of the new line of railway, which crosses the South-West part of the New Forest. The entire distance is now accomplished by the fast trains of the London and South-Western Railway in a little over three hours.

BOSCOMBE.

OSCOMBE, or rather the eastern extremity of Bournemouth, for such it really is, progresses at a greater rate than any other town on the South Coast, this is apparently due to a chance combination of the elements to form a perfect health-resort. Though sheltered, to the north and north east, it is slightly more bracing than Bournemouth, owing to its greater exposure to the South and South-west breezes. The Boscombe Chalybeate Spa is well-known, and contains 24 grs. of iron, per gallon.

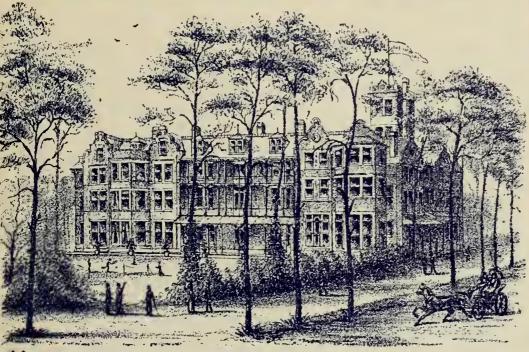








BOURNEMOUTH,



GHE IMPERIAL,"

EAST CLIFF,

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FINEST POSITION ON EAST CLIFF.

SOUTH ASPECT. SURROUNDED BY PINE WOODS. CLOSE TO SEA

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Late of the Royal Bath, Bournemouth.

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"A Correspondent, who has had extensive experience in many lands is "lond in his praise of the excellence of the New Imperial, which he "pronounces not only an admirably conducted home, perfect in cuisine "and service, but possessing artistic merits that one usually associates with "the mansions of opulent people of refined taste."—Vide "Court Journal," Aug. 25th, 1888.

"Luxuriously furnished throughout, enisine excellent."- Vide "THE GUAR-

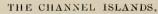
DIAN," March 3rd, 1888.

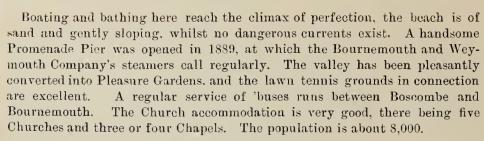












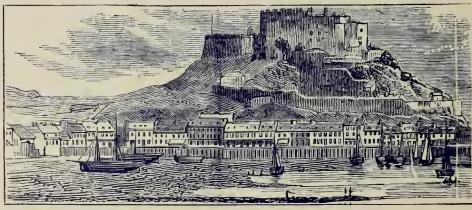
CHRISTCHURCH.

THE Town of Christchurch, in Hampshire, is situated at the junction of the Avon and the Stour, about five miles in an easterly direction from Bournemouth. The town itself consists of two long streets, and its principal attractions, in addition to the beautiful scenery by which it is surrounded, are the Priory Church and the ruins of a Norman house, presumably of the time of Henry II. The architecture is of two periods, Norman and Late Perpendicular. The ruins of the Norman house stand on the banks of the Avon. There are easy excursions to the New Forest and other places of interest, and many beautiful walks in the immediate neighbourhood.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

TRIP to the Channel Islands is not usually a costly one, for the journey is mainly performed by sea, and the cost of living on the islands is cheaper than in England. This group of islands is situated some eighty miles south of the English coast, and within about ten miles of Cotentin in Normandy. The islands represent the only remnant of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to the English, who have owned them ever since the Norman Conquest. Chief amongst the islands are Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark. The remaining isles are for the most part extremely small, and some of them are mere rocks. There is a decidedly French flavour about the Channel Islands, although the inhabitants are rather boastful of their British nationality. At the same time they have local characteristics of their own, which make them specially interesting to visitors. The English language is generally understood throughout. The Channel Islands are reached from Weymouth or Southampton in about eight hours on the average.

JERSEY.



MOUNT ORGUEIL CASTLE, JERSEY.

ERSEY, the largest of the Channel Islands, is about ten miles long and six broad. It was known to the Romans as Cæsarea, and was the refuge of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, and of









THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Charles II. On the north side the coast is high and rocky, while it shelves down towards the south and east, where there are coves and bays. The chief town is St. Helier's, in the bay of St. Aubin on the south coast; near it is the little town of St. Aubin, where there is a small castle. The town of St. Martin is a place of some importance on the east coast. The climate of Jersey is extremely mild, snows and frosts are rare; peaches, plums, apricots, grapes, and the well-known Chaumontel pears grow in abundance; and the whole interior is richly wooded. Here, and at Guernsey also, cabbages grow with remarkably long stems, of which walking sticks are made. There are many pleasant rambles to be made about Jersey, and excellent fishing can be obtained. The Castle of Mount Orgueil, Gorey Harbour, where Prynne was confined, should be visited. It is supposed to date from the 12th century, and is considered the finest of the Channel Island eastles.

GUERNSEY.

Channel Islands, is nine miles long and six broad. The rocks and currents around the coast make the approach to the island somewhat dangerous in rough weather. The island is rather flat towards the north, but southward there are high rocky cliffs overhanging the sea. Like Jersey, Guernsey has a mild climate and a fertile soil. The Guernsey lily, a Japanese flower, was introduced into the island some two hundred years ago by chance from a wrecked vessel, and has flourished there ever since. The town of St. Peter's is on the south-east coast, and has a harbour, from whence there are frequent excursions by steamer to the neighbouring islands. The chief hotels at St. Peter Port, as it is called, are: Gardner's Royal, on the Esplanade; the Old Government House; and the Royal Yacht Club.

ALDERNEY.

which it is a dependency, and ten miles to the west of Cape la Hogue. It is four miles and a half long by a mile and a half broad. The cliffs are high along the south coast, and the strait between it and the coast of Normandy, commonly called the Race of Alderney, is perilous in rough weather. The northern coast shelves down and is broken up into several small bays, in one of which there is a harbour with a granite breakwater. The small town of St. Anne is situated near the centre of the island, in a delightful valley. It has a modern church in the Gothic style, with a tower more than 100 feet high, and an Albert Memorial in the form of a Gothic arch. The climate is mild and healthy, and the soil productive. The well known Alderney cattle are small in size, but handsome in shape and colour. About seven miles to the west of Alderney is a cluster of rocks called the Caskets, where there are three lighthouses. These rocks are extremely dangerous for vessels. Scott's Hotel at St. Anne supplies comfortable accommodation for visitors.

SARK.

ARK is between six and seven miles to the east of Guernsey, and is visited daily in fine weather, by a steamer from St. Peter Port. The cliffs along the coast rise to 200 and 300 feet high in places, and have several picturesque caves hollowed out by the sea. Probably Sark is the most picturesque and romantic of the Channel Islands. It consists of Great and Little Sark, which are joined together by a neck or coupée, some 24 feet long, only five feet wide, and 200 feet high above the sea. It is as well to avoid this coupée in very windy weather, for persons have been known to be blown over the edge and killed. The approach to Sark is like the entrance to some fairy El Dorado. The steamers land at Creux on the east coast, where there















REGISTERED

SIDMOUTH-TEIGNMOUTH.

is a small pier. Passengers proceed through a tunnel in the rocks for a distance of some 25 yards, and emerge into a winding lane, which leads up to the table-land in the interior. The Royal Hotel is close by, and the Victoria and Dicart's Hotel are on the road to Little Sark. Fishing and lead mining are the chief industries of Sark.

HERM.

HE small island of Herm lies about midway between Guernsey and Sark, and there are frequent excursions to it by steamer from St. Peter Port. With the exception of a few farm-houses, Herm is almost uninhabited. It has granite quarries and copper mines, now disused. Herm is the paradise of conehologists. Its renowned Shell Beach extends for threequarters of a mile along the shore, and consists exclusively of shells, of which there are said to be nearly 200 varieties. The still smaller isle of Jethou lies nearer to Guernsey and is prettily wooded. It can be visited by the same excursion as the above.

SIDMOUTH.

SIDMOUTH, one of the nearest to London of the Devonshire watering places, stands on the Sid and is charminal places, stands on the Sid, and is charmingly situated in a valley. surrounded by high hills, opening out to the sea. During the beginning of the present century, Sidmouth was of great importance, being the residence of a large number of nobility and gentry, but owing to the lack of railway communication much of its importance diminished, but now that the railway has been introduced, it is gradually growing into favour again, both as a pleasure and health resort. Owing to its salubrious and equable climate, Sidmouth has gained the good opinion of the Medical Profession who consider it more suitable for invalids than the shores of the Mediterranean. Exotics flourish here as in their native lands, and there is always a greenness about the place seldom to be met with elsewhere. The temperature is relatively high in winter, and low in summer, and the climate is peculiarly recommended in cases of asthma, and excellent for all chest ailments. The air in summer is bracing, and its equilibrity throughout the year is remarkable

The Gothic Church is of great interest, one of its windows was put up by H. M. Queen Victoria, to the memory of her father, the Duke of Kent, who died here in 1810. The Esplanade is 1,700 feet long, and there is a fine beach. Walks and drives are plentiful, and fishing, boating and hunting are among the attractions of the place. The Cricket ground is one of the finest in the West, and a Golf links is now established.

The Hotel accommodation is good. The principal Hotels are the Knowle, the Royal York, and the Bedford.

THE BEDFORD HOTEL, for Families, Gentlemen. and Commercials; situated on the Esplanade, facing the bay. Proprietor, J. P. Millen.

ROYAL YORK HOTEL, facing the sea, and in immediate proximity to the Beach. Proprietress, Mrs. E. E. BARNARD.

TEIGNMOUTH.

EIGNMOUTH is on the south-east coast of Devonshire, at the mouth of the river Teign. It is distant eight miles from Torquay, fourteen miles from Exeter, and 209 from London.

The town consists of East and West Teignmouth, formerly separated by a small open stream, which is now covered in. The favourite resort in front of the sea is the Dene or Den, a plot of grass several acres in extent, forming a promenade more than half a mile long. From the Den is a pier more than 600 feet long, which runs out to sea. Southward along the coast, Hope's Nose and







TORQUAY.

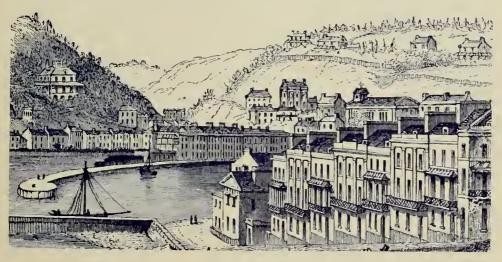
Babbacombe Bay are just visible; and nearer is a high promontory called the Ness. Northward are two rocks called the Parson and the Clerk, of red sandstone, fantastically shaped; and the cliffs run to some 200 feet above the sea-level. A remarkable feature at Teignmouth is the bridge across the Teign to the picturesque village of Shaldon. The bridge consists of thirty-four arches, and is over 1,600 feet long. Shaldon is also reached by a ferry. A splendid view of the surrounding country can be obtained from Haldon Hill, just at the back of the town. The hotel accommodation is good, and lodging houses are numerous.

St. Michael's, the original parish church of East Teignmouth, in the Dawlish Road, was a Norman structure; but it has been entirely replaced by a modern building. The church of St. James, Bitton Street, West Teignmouth, still preserves its ancient Norman tower, the remainder of the edifice being modern. Bishop's Teignton Church, two miles from Teignmouth, is quaint and interesting, and has been restored within recent years; there are also several other Places of Worship belonging to all denominations. A Benedictine convent called St. Scholastica's Abbey, a large modern building in the Gothic style, is situated in Dawlish Road. In the Town Hall, a spacious building in Northumberland Place, concerts and other entertainments are frequently given. Lending libraries exist at the Athenaum. Globe Lane, and at the Temperance Hall.

Bathing from the beach at Teignmouth is enjoyable, except during easterly winds. The Public Baths, where there is a large swimming bath, are in Carlton Place. There are clubs for lawn tennis, yachting, swimming, and rowing; and the pier is used for skating. The attractive walks and drives in the neighbourhood are numerous; and short railway trips may be made to Totnes, Chudleigh Rocks, Newton Abbot, Bradley Woods, Bovey, Moreton Hampstead, Lustleigh, and Becky Falls. The climate of Teignmouth is mild, but less so than that of Torquay.

TORQUAY.

S ITUATED on the south-east coast of Devonshire, Torquay lies in the northern recess of Torbay, between the rivers Teign and Dart. The opposite shore of the bay forms a projecting barrier against the



TORQUAY.

south-west gales; and Torquay is sheltered from the north and east winds by the hills lying behind it. It is 220 miles from London by rail—a journey









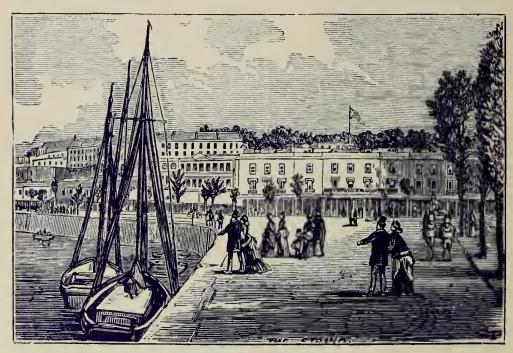




occupying about five and a half hours—twenty-three miles from Exeter, and thirty-six from Plymouth. The mildness and salubrity of its climate have made Torquay the favourite resort of persons with delicate health; and the number of buildings in it has been more than doubled during the past forty years, the population being stated at 25,000 in 1881.

The lower portion of the town, consisting principally of shops, lies around three sides of the harbour, which is formed by the quay and piers in front. Behind, are successive tiers of terraces, approached by winding roads and flights of steps, and numerous villa residences among the well-wooded heights. The parish of Tor Mohun, which represents the oldest portion of Torquay, occupies part of a promontory called Hope's Nose, which divides Torbay from Babbacombe Bay. Here is the parish church of St. Saviour, an interesting old stone structure, recently enlarged; and on a hill near it are the remains of the ancient chapel of St. Michael. Other Places of Worship of all denominations are numerous.

The ancient village of Tor is now regarded as a part of Torquay. Torre Abbey, founded in 1196, is now represented by a modern Abbey House, and a few picturesque ruins, situated in delightful grounds adjoining the coast. Here there is a large barn, formerly belonging to the Abbey, and now called the Spanish Barn, from the fact that prisoners from the Spanish Armada were once lodged there.



THE STRAND, TORQUAY.

In Torquay, not inaptly termed "Queen of the South" amongst watering-places, nature and art would seem to have conspired together to minister to the convenience and entertainment of visitors. The Winter Gardens on Braddon Hill comprises about five acres of grounds, tastefully laid out, a large hall for entertainments, a fernery, and refreshment rooms. The Public Gardens in Babbacombe Road, are about four acres in extent, and form a favourite promenade. Good boating and fishing can be had in the bay, where a pier was built some time since expressly for yachts. A regatta is held in August. Clubs for cricket, archery, racquet, lawn tennis, croquet, golf, cycle-riding and other out-door amusements, exist in the town-Steepleehases are held in Easter week at Pilammoor, about one mile from





KINGSBRIDGE.

Torquay; and the Torquay harriers meet twice a week during the season The rifle volunteer movement is very popular, and the Torquay Rifle Club has its premises on Beacon Hill.

The bathing at Babbacombe Bay is excellent. At Torquay, there is a deficiency of sand; but swimming and other baths can be obtained at the Public Baths, Beacon Hill, where there are reading rooms, and saloons for concerts, balls. and other entertainments. The Theatre Royal and Opera House, Abbey Road, is a new building, and will accommodate 1,500 persons.

The Museum of the Natural History Society, in Babbacombe Road, has an interesting collection of prehistoric remains, and here scientific lectures are delivered weekly. Some curious relics have been obtained for the



LADIES' BATHING COVE, TORQUAY.

Museum from Kent's Cavern, beyond Wellswood Park, and from Brixham Cave, beyond Paignton—localities which will repay a visit. Pleasant excursions can be made within easy distances. Teignmouth is only eight miles off; Dartmouth and Pomeroy Castle can be reached in a day; and Dartmoor is easily accessible.

The market is situated in Market Street. Market days are Tuesday and Friday; and a pleasure fair is held on Easter Monday. Public and private hotels and lodging houses afford ample accommodation.

KINGSBRIDGE.

INGSBRIDGE is a small town, but of considerable importance, situated in the extreme south of the county of Devonshire at the head of an estuary about five miles from the sea—shipping of some 600 tons can go up the river to the town, which has excellent quays. A large export and import trade is done, and ship building also is largely carried on.

There is a market every Saturday, and an additional cattle market one day each month.

The town is built on the slope of a steep hill, and consists principally of one long street, nearly a mile long, in which are many good shops and private residences. The nearest railway station has been Kingsbridge Road, distant about 12 miles, but a branch line of the Great Western Railway has been



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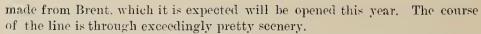
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PLYMOUTH.



Coaches run daily from Kingsbridge to Dartmouth, along the delightful South Devon Coast line, through Salcombe, across Salcombe Sands, and for many miles the road runs up and down hills, but a very short distance from the sea. The scenery along this coach drive is indeed very hard to equal, and must be seen to be appreciated.

Kingsbridge is a town of antiquity, the church is a very ancient one, and it was a market town so far back as 1450. There is a Town Hall which has a museum and reading room. The Hotel accommodation is good, and at some of them tickets are provided for trout and salmon fishing, which is excellent. The Anchor Hotel is the starting place for the Dartmouth coaches.

THE ANCHOR Hotel and Posting Establishment, situated near the Quay and site of Railway Station. Proprietor, Lewis Oldreive.

PLYMOUTH.

N the reign of Henry II. Plymouth we are told, "was a mene thing as an inhabitation for fischers." It is now and has long been one of the largest maritime towns in the kingdom. It owes this distinction to its convenient position, standing as it does on the shore of a capacious bay in the estuary of the Plym and the Tamar on the Devonshire coast. It is distant from London 246 miles by the Great Western Railway, it may also be reached by the London and South-Western Railway or by steamer from London Bridge.

As a holiday resort Plymouth has two drawbacks; for some persons the climate is too relaxing, being mild and moist, and the accommodation for bathing is not equal to that at many other places on the coast. These drawbacks are, however, largely compensated by the varied and beautiful scenery of the surrounding country, and the numerous excursions by land and water available for visitors; by the extensive and magnificent sea views, and by the objects of special interest in the "Three Towns," as Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport—which join one another, and may for all purposes except local government and Parliamentary representation, be regarded as one town—are called.

The "Hoe" which is a promenade and park, is situated at the southern end of the town, and faces the sea. The park is an extensive lawn with plantations of trees and shrubs—the promenade is formed at a considerable elevation on grassy slopes made for the purpose, at a considerable expense, in the early part of the present century. It overlooks the Sound, and affords a sea view which is probably unparalleled for beauty and extent in the whole kingdom. At the east end of the Hoe is the Citadel, a fortification erected in 1670, built of limestone and granite, and used as barracks. From the parapet, which affords a promenade of three-quarters-of-a-mile in circumference, a commanding and beautiful prospect is obtained in all directions.

The Royal Dockyard at Devonport, is the most interesting sight of the Three Towns. It is open to visitors during working hours; it comprises an area of about 70 acres, and there are usually more than 3,000 men employed in building, and repairing ships of war, etc.

The Government establishments at Stonchouse include the Royal William Victualling Yard, which occupies a tongue of land at the mouth of the Tamar; it is open to inspection, and is full of interest; the Royal Naval Hospital at the north end of Stonchouse, a large building capable of









LOOE-FOWEY.

accommodating 1,200 patients; and the Keyham Steamyard, which is connected by a tunnel three quarters of a mile in length with the Dockyard. It is also one of the sights of the neighbourhood.

Plymouth Breakwater, a stupendous work constructed principally of limestone at a cost of between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000, is about two and a half miles south of the Hoe; Eddystone Lighthouse, fourteen miles southwest, is the fourth structure of the name, erected to warn vessels from the dangerous reef on which it stands. The first was constructed in 1696-8, and was destroyed by a storm in 1703; in 1706 a new lighthouse was built, which was burnt down in 1755; in 1759 the celebrated lighthouse erected under the direction of John Smeaton, was finished, and stood safely until in 1877, when it was discovered that the rock itself had become insecure, and it was determined to build a new structure on a site 40 yards distant from the old one. This was done, and the new lighthouse which consists of 2.171 granite blocks, containing 63,020 cubic feet of masonry, was opened in 1882. The old lighthouse has since been re-erected on the Hoe. The new structure may be seen in clear weather from the Hoe, and there are frequent excursions to it during the summer by steamers, though passengers are seldom landed. Steamboat excursions to Whitsand Bay and Cave are also frequent.

Other excursions are: up the Tamar to Wierhead and Moorwell Rocks, 22 miles, passing up the Hamoaze or estuary of the Tamar, under the great Albert Railway Bridge, and past Pentellie Castle, Cothela and Cadstock. This latter is an ancient residence belonging to the Mount Edgcumbe family, and dates back to the Tudor period. Oreston Quarries, east of Plymouth, from which the limestone was obtained for the Breakwater, is reached by boat up the Catwater, the estuary of the Plym, Buckleigh Vale, 7\frac{3}{4} miles by railway, is open to the public three days in the week. St. Germain's is seven miles by railway; Dartmoor is reached by railway to Horrabridge station, 11\frac{1}{2} miles, thence on foot to Prince Town, a six miles' walk.

Hotel accommodation plentiful; the Grand, and Royal are the principal hotels in the Town. There are places of worship of all denominations.

LOOE.

prised of East and West Looe, standing on the banks of the River Looe, and connected by a bridge, so as to form one town: it is a picturesque and pleasant spot. The streets of East Looe are steep, narrow, and irregularly built; the climate is mild, and both East and West Looe are remarkable for the healthiness and longevity of their inhabitants. The beautiful seenery, the sheltered position, and general features of Looe, have made it popular as a watering place, and during the summer it receives visitors from all parts, one result of which has been the building of many new houses and shops. Looe is eight miles south from Liskeard; seven miles south west from Menheniot Station, on the Cornwall (G.W.) Railway; and 231 miles from London.

FOWEY.

Crusades, in the eleventh and thirteenth centuries, it was a place of considerable importance as a port at which expeditions were equipped for the Holy Land, and during the reign of Edward III it furnished 47 ships and

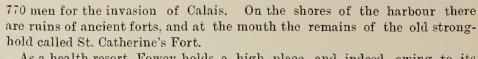








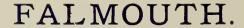




As a health resort, Fowey holds a high place, and indeed, owing to its mild and equable temperature, has the reputation of being one of the best in England. The town is well-lighted, and there is a very pleasant promenade along the water side, known as Hall walk. There are numerous Hotels, the principal one being the Fowey Hotel, which is lighted with electricity.

The church of St. Fimbarrus, erected in 1350, is an exceedingly beautiful and interesting specimen of Perpendicular architecture. There are a public Grammar School, a town hall, working men's institute, and other public buildings; also numerous places of worship. Place House is a fine Tudor building, the seat of C. E. Treffry, Esq. Point Neptune, a modern stone mansion, on the west side, and near the mouth of the harbour, is the marine residence of Mrs. Stopford Sackville. Carnethick, on the road to Par, is the residence of W. J. Graham, Esq. On one of the quays is an obelisk, commemorating the landing here of Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort in 1846.

Excursions and walks are numerous.



ERHAPS one of the most attractive of our watering places is Falmouth, with its fine harbour, the entrance to which lies between two bold headlands, and is defended by St. Mawes Fort on the east, and the famous Pendennis Castle, of royalist fame. on the west. In summer, during the yachting season, the scene at night is really like fairyland, this port being the grand rendezvous of the yachts, with which the water seems alive. The scenery of Falmouth is extremely pretty, and many magnificent views can be obtained from the heights in its vicinity, notably from Trefusis, and St. Anthony and Pennance Points. There are three very fine beaches in the neighbourhood, Castle Beach, Swanpool and Gyllugvaes, the latter being unsurpassed for bathing purposes. Swanpool derives its name from a freshwater lake, which lies on one side of it. The sand is clear white, and the effect of moonlight on this beautiful spot is enchanting. The climate is very mild and healthy, and is much recommended for invalids all the year round. The temperature resembles that of Madeira, except in early spring, when at times the east wind is rather trying. Falmouth is easily reached by Great Western Railway from London, or by the Irish steamers which, calling at Plymouth and Portsmouth, give the tourist a delightful trip, and a chance of seeing all the beauty of the south coast. Falmouth is always gay with regattas, concerts, and theatrical entertainments, and even if weary of the place itself, many pleasant excursions can be made by steamer or brakes. Every day in the season boats run up the river Fal (equalling the Rhine in beauty), as far as Truro. Steamers also go to Land's End and the Lizard frequently, and those who prefer to keep on terra firma can visit these places by the brakes and omnibuses which start daily. We must not forget to mention the excellent sea fishing from April to the end of October. A little trout fishing can also be obtained in the small streams in the neighbourhood. A market is held every Saturday where all provisions can be obtained, the shops also are excellent. The accommodation for visitors is very good, although in the summer months lodgings are rather scarce, owing to the popularity of this gay and charming place. There are plenty of good hotels









PENZANCE-ST. IVES.

PENZANCE.

ENZANCE is the last station in the West of England, and it is the goal to which all visitors to Cornwall make their way, to be well rewarded for the trouble of the long journey to the "Land's End."

Anything more splendid than the coast here cannot well be described, the rocks and cliffs are rugged and grand, and when in stormy weather the waters of two seas meet in angry tumult, no more magnificent sight can be imagined. The town is rapidly improving and becoming popular, each year seeing many improvements, and though one misses the quaint appearance given to the streets, by the irregular old fashioned paving, the even concreted surface of the present day is certainly pleasanter for walking. A very good museum has been erected, attached to which are assembly and reading rooms, and a circulating library. The Public Library is the best in the west of England containing about 15,000 volumes.

The market on Thursday is a picture sque sight, with the fish wives in their quaint costumes, and here abundance of good fish, poultry, and other provisions can be obtained at a very moderate price. Excellent and very safe sea bathing can be had on the firm sand, and there are also fine public baths at the end of the long, broad esplanade. The walks round Penzance are most lovely and interesting, on account of the many ancient relics to be found in the neighbourhood. The beautiful old churches of Gulwal and Newlyn are well worth a visit, and St. Michael's Mount, one of the chief features of interest, is easily reached at low tide by a rough natural path, or at high tide by boat, and the old carvings and curiosities in the castle are well worth seeing. Three times a week in summer excursions run to the Scilly Isles, and daily excellent brakes will take you to Land's End. The Lizard is also within easy distance, so is Porthcurnow, a wild spot where the beach is composed entirely of tiny shells.

Good lodgings are getting more plentiful every year, owing to the large number of villas being built close to the sea. There is also excellent hotel accommodation and a good boarding house.

ST. IVES.

HIS quaint old town is situated on the north coast of Cornwall, and is a branch terminus of the Great Western Railway. It is about nine miles from Penzance, and is strongly recommended to those who prefer a more bracing air than Maragion. The town is built in a hollow at the base of a high hill, and is very unique, having very narrow streets, lined with curious old houses with gabled roofs and latticed windows, reminding the visitor of some of the quaint Italian towns. The inhabitants are almost entirely engaged in fishing, and there is a small harbour and quay. The chief attraction of St. Ives is the beautiful beach, all sand, entirely free from stones, looking, in the sun, like shining silver. Provisions are both cheap and plentiful, and excellent accommodation is provided for visitors at "The Tregenna Castle," splendidly situated on the hill, and commanding fine views for miles round. Several new houses have lately been built on the slope, where good apartments can be obtained at a reasonable rate. Many lovely villages lie within walking distance of St. Ives, and pleasant days may be spent in excursions to Carbis Bay, Godrevy Lighthouse, and Portreath. The scenery in places is very wild and rugged, and the cliffs, viewed from the sea, are impressively grand. Another point of interest is "The Towans," large hills of sand covered with gras and rushes, the views from the summit being very fine and varied.





REGISTERED.







NEWQUAY-WADEBRIDGE-HOLSWORTHY.

NEWQUAY.

HIS is very justly considered the most attractive place of resort on the North Cornish Coast. The town, though small, is rapidly improving, and from a sparsely inhabited hamlet is fast becoming a most fashionable watering place. There is an energetic committee formed, who are doing their best to provide every comfort for visitors, and to improve the place in every way. The scenery is simply magnificent, the fine beach, with its long carriage drive, the beautiful cliffs, and the lovely walks all round, make a visit to Newquay long remembered.

There are many places in the neighbourhood well worth a visit. The lovely Vale of Lanherne, the wonderful caves at St. Columb Minor, where may be seen, by the aid of a torch, a ruined cathedral, its walls covered with crimson and amber lichen, and millions of tiny shells, and above all the Luxulion Valley, with its China Clay Works. As a health resort, Newquay, being more bracing than Penzance, is strongly recommended to invalids during the summer months. The fishing is excellent and good river fishing is obtainable in the neighbourhood. The hotel accommodation is good, "The Red Lion" being a charming old house overlooking the bay.

WADEBRIDGE.

HE little town of Wadebridge is pleasantly situated on the river Camel, some 28 miles from Launceston, and 251 from London. Every Friday the Corn Market is held, while on the second Tuesday of every month the streets are noisy with the cattle coming to their market, and annual cattle and sheep fairs take place in the months of spring and autumn. In the summer, too, an interesting flower and poultry show occurs.

Wadebridge is a terminus for what is said to be the oldest line in the west of England—the Bodmin and Wadebridge Railway—and is now the nearest railway station to some of the most romantic scenery in Cornwall. Visitors could not do better than spend a night here en route for Tintagel, 16 miles; Boseastle, 17 miles; Camelford, 11 miles; Delabole Slate Quarries. 11 miles; Padstow, 8 miles; Rock, 6 miles; New Quay, 16 miles; St. Endellion, 7 miles; Polseath, 8 miles; Trebarwith Sands, 16 miles; Port Isaac, 6 miles; Vale of Lanherne and Mawgan, 11 miles, and Bedruthan Steps, 12 miles further on. Within easy reach of Wadebridge are the village churches of Egloshayle containing ancient crosses, and St. Breock with Druidical remains. The beautiful park of Pencarrow, and its charming 18th century mansion, are not far distant. Omnibuses run throughout the year to the harbour of Padstow, and posting in all its branches is carried on by Mr. S. Pollard, the proprietor of the "Molesworth Arms." Wadebridge's best hotel.

THE MOLESWORTH ARMS HOTEL, Posting and Coaching House, in centre of the Town. Proprietor, S. Pollard, Junr.

HOLSWORTHY.

OLSWORTHY is one of the most ancient towns in the county of Devonshire, and is of very considerable importance, it being the centre of a large agricultural district. A well attended market is held every Wednesday. The quarterly Sessions are held here. It is the terminus of a branch of the London and South Western Railway, 218 miles from London, and about 13 miles north from Launceston. Coaches run from the town to the very attractive seaside resort Bude, it is also a halting place for coaches, on other routes, running from North Devon down to Cornwall. There is a full postal and telegraph service, also money order and savings bank offices. There are two deliveries of letters daily. The hotel accommodation is good.







BIDEFORD.

HE name of this delightful old town at once recalls to our minds Kingsley's "Westward Ho! and his picturesque description of the little white town, sloping upwards from its broad tidal river, paved with yellow sands. The fact that the great writer lays so many of his scenes in Bideford, at once awakens our interest in the place, and the tourist may be assured that it is well worth a visit. The town is picturesquely situated on the banks of the Torridge, not far from its junction with the Taw, and was in the Elizabethan and Stuart periods, a place of much importance, on account of its commercial relations with America, the Netherlands. Spain and France. It still possesses extensive river quays, to which are brought coal, stone, and timber.

Though Bideford may be reached from London (220 miles), Southampton. Exeter, or Plymouth, perhaps the best way to enter the town is over the beautiful Torridge Bridge, a noble erection of twenty four arches, from which is obtained a charming picture of white houses clustering around the old parish church of St. Mary, of which more anon. The bridge is said to have been first erected in the fourteenth century, by a member of the Grenville family, but was only enlarged to its present dimensions in 1865.

A walk through the well-laid out streets, reveals the presence of a fine market, and good shops, town and music halls, and an excellent grammar school. Pleasure boats may be hired for trips up the river, which divides the town into two parts. On the west bank there is a pleasant promenade, running in the direction of Appledore, and forming an agreeable resort on a summer evening. The church above mentioned is a very fine building, which was restored a few years back, and contains a handsome Norman fout and many interesting monuments, besides a very ancient tower with a beautiful peal of bells.

A pleasant mingling of historic interest, with modern comforts, is found in the Royal Hotel, recently opened near the railway station, overlooking the bridge and river. Kingsley wrote part of his "Westward Ho!" in the drawing room of the Royal Hotel, the ceiling of which is of most remarkable Italian workmanship, and the walls are panelled with fine oak wainscoting.

Enough has been said to show that Bideford is a place of much interest to visitors, but it also forms a centre for the whole of North Devon, for almost all the well-known places of that district can be reached by that most delightful method of journeying, viz: coaching from Bideford. Three miles further on is the charming sea-side resort of Westward Ho! with its fine golf links and delightful sea-bathing—the one thing which Bideford lacks. Omnibuses leave Bideford station many times a day for this place. Equally within an easy walk or drive arc Abbotsham Cliffs, Wear Gifford, and Westleigh, with its fine church, built in 1427, and containing fine examples of oak carving. A drive of eleven miles, through charming scencry, brings us to Clovelly, quaintest of old villages, with its one street, and rows of old-time houses. Here also are the lovely grounds of Clovelly Court, and the winding Hobby Drive, too well known to need further description.

Driving on through bright gorse-covered meadows, the traveller reaches Hartland, where there is a fine abbey, and some grand coast scenery: the







ILFRACOMBE.



rocks rise some hundreds of feet above the sea, and doubtless the lighthouse at the point, is of great service. A short railway journey from Bideford brings us to Torrington, charmingly situated on a lofty inland peninsula, washed by the Torridge waters. Here good fox-hunting and trout fishing may be obtained by the ardent sportsmen who are weary of mere scenery. Coaches also run from the Royal Hotel at Bideford to the bracing watering place at Bude; and occasionally steamers make enjoyable trips to Lundy Island, from the lighthouse on which there is a fine view of the surrounding country. In fact Bideford would appear to be admirably situated as a centre for tourists, as coaches run from it through Ilfracombe, Lynton. Lynmouth and Porlock to Minehead on the north coast, and through Bude, Boscastle, and Tintagel, down to New Quay on the Cornish coast. Coaches also run inland to Dulverton, Holsworthy, Launceston, &c. There are numerous Hotels, the principal being the Royal and Tanton's.

TANTON'S HOTEL, Family and Commercial, facing the Bridge and River Torridge. Posting House for Westward Ho! and Clovelly. Proprietor, W. GIDDIE.

ILFRACOMBE.

HIS beautiful and fashionable watering place is situated in North Devon on the south-west shore of the Bristol Channel. It is 226 miles from London by the London and South Western Railway, or can be reached by Great Western Railway to Portishead, and thence by steamer. The climate is mild, clear and invigorating, and the healthiness of the Town is shown by the low rate of mortality, which, including visitors, is given as $1\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. The sea bathing is exceptionally good, the largest bathing places are at the



HARBOUR AND LIGHTHOUSE, ILFRACOMBE.

sea front of the Runnacleaves, to which access is obtained by short tunnels through the spurs of rock which lie between the town and the bathing pools. Here, several acres of the beach have been enclosed by a sea wall with separate accommodation for ladies and gentlemen. The other bathing place is at Rapparee Cove, near the harbour. Besides these, covered swimming baths have been creeted 160 feet by 50 feet, and holding 178,000 gallons of sea water which is changed every 24 hours. The "season" extends through the months of July, August, and September.



DULVERTON.

The town is built upon the side of a hill, and originally consisted of one long irregular street nearly a mile in length. Of late years it has been greatly altered, enlarged and improved. New streets and terraces have been built, and villas, hotels, and lodging-houses multiplied, and ample accommodation will be found for all classes of visitors.

The sea frontage of Ilfracombe is very fine and the bold picturesque coast scenery is one of the chief attractions of the place. The harbour is a natural basin, nearly surrounded by rocks, and there is a pier which is much used as a promenade. The most frequented promenade, however, is the Capstone Parade, round Capstone Hill, with a winding ascent to the top, from which a beautiful view of the neighbourhood is obtained. The parade is well supplied with sheltered seats. Lantern Hill and the remains of the old chapel of St. Nicholas, now converted into a lighthouse, is another favourite place of resort, as is also Tor's Walk, westward along the cliff, with pleasant views of land and water.

There are three Episcopal churches, Congregational, Wesleyan, Baptist, Catholic, and other chapels; a theatre, libraries, &c.

Excursions to Lynton (about 17 miles); Valley of the Lee $(2\frac{1}{2}$ miles), &c., &c. The entire neighbourhood is full of pleasant walks and beautiful scenery.

THE GRANVILLE, Private Hotel and Boarding Establishment, commanding sea view. Proprietor, W. R. FOSTER.

THE QUEENS' Family and Commercial Hotel and Posting Establishment, situated in the centre of the town. Proprietor, Walter White.

THE WAVERLEY, first-class Private Hotel and Boarding Establishment, near the Victoria Promenade, Wilder Road. Proprietor, A. W. BROKENBROW.

DULVERTON.

ULVERTON is a little town to the south-east of the range of Exmoor, the proximity of which, and of the lovely rivers that run through the different valleys of the district, combine to make it an enticing and quiet spot in which to enjoy a few weeks' relaxation. Trout fishing may be pursued to the full, license and permission being obtainable on easy terms for the rivers Exe and Barle, and their feeders. The pursuit of this sport leads the angler into extensive woods, amongst hills adorned by luxuriant ferns and mosses in every conceivable nook. Nature in these recesses has full sway. The lovely coated kingfisher, the golden plover, and the stately heron are all native here. The otter, the fox, and the badger make this their home, and the wild red deer has flourished from time immemorial, and now affords more than enough work for the Devon and Somerset staghounds hunting during the greater part of the year.

The attractions of Exmoor are greatest in the late summer and autumn months, when the heather is in full bloom, and the stag-hunting has commenced. Such hotels as the Red Lion in Dulverton, and the Carnarvon Arms, near the Railway Station, are at this time in good request, no less than their hunters and conveyances. Four-horse coaches run from the latter across Exmoor to Lynmouth, during the summer. An altitude of 1,400 feet is reached on Winsford Hill, from whence on a clear day the view of Dartmoor on the one side, extending to the Welsh coast on the other, is magnificent. Tarr Steps, Dunkerry Beacon, and Slarford Mill are well worth visiting, as are many other of the scenes of the occurrences related in Blackmore's famous romance "Lorna Doone."

CARNARVON ARMS HOTEL, Family and Coaching. Dulverton Station, quite in the country. Proprietors, C. W. Nelder & Co.

RED LION HOTEL, Family and Commercial and Coaching House, in centre of the town; also at Tiverton. Proprietor, E. MOYLE.

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MINEHEAD-WESTON-SUPER-MARE-BURNHAM.

MINEHEAD.

INEHEAD is undoubtedly one of the loveliest spots in a district where beautiful places abound. It is situated on the north-east coast of Somerset, surrounded by exquisite scenery, in some parts as wild as the Scotch Moors, in others possessing all the luxuriant beauty of Devonshire. The town itself is quaint and romantic, and divided into three parts. Quay Town, here is a small harbour for coasting vessels, bringing coal from South Wales and Bristol, and from where steamboats run frequently during the season to Lynton, Ilfracombe, and Cardiff, also to other places of interest. From the Higher Town fine views are obtained of the Bristol Channel, the Welsh Coast and the Mendip Hills. In the New Town are many good houses, where reasonable apartments can be obtained. The sands are excellent, and the bathing very safe. The drainage is very good, and the air much recommended for consumptive patients. Perhaps the greatest attraction is the coach ride to Lynmouth and Lynton, the coaches starting from "The Feathers" Hotel twice a day during the summer. Excursions can also be made to Dunster Castle, Dunkerry Beacon, Selworthy and Porlock. Exmoor is also within easy reach, where good fishing can be obtained, and in August, one of the chief amusements, is the red deer hunting, these animals being still at large here, in their wild state.

Minehead is about six hours' journey from London, on the Great Western Railway.

FEATHERS HOTEL, Family, Commercial and Posting House, situated on the road to Lynton, and near the Sea. Proprietor, G. Thristle.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

HIS charming seaside resort is situated on the Bristol Channel, about 137 miles from London. Not only is it a delightful place in summer. owing to the exquisite beauty of the scenery and the invigorating climate; but it is much recommended in winter by physicians to all suffering from phthisis and general debility, owing to the fact that the temperature in the more sheltered parts of the town is as mild as South Devon.

The bay stretches for nearly two miles, and the Esplanade about three miles from the Anchor Head to the Sanatorium. This is a splendid promenade, and was erected at the cost of about £28,000.

The sands are extensive and firm, and the bathing exceptionally good.

The town which is of modern date is extremely pretty, through the hills at the back being so well wooded.

There are good baths, an interesting museum, two libraries, and a Sanatorium. The park, which has recently been presented to the town, is really a magnificent one. The pier, which connects the mainland with the island of Birnbeck, is over 1,000 feet long by 20 feet wide.

BURNHAM.

HIS is a charming watering place, on the Somersetshire shore of the Bristol Channel, about 180 miles from London, on the Great Western, South Western, and Midland Railways. The town has a fine western aspect, open to the Atlantic breezes, so the climate is very invigorating as well as dry and mild. The air is said to be excellent for invalids recovering from fever, influenza, or any lowering complaint. The chief feature of the town, is the fine stretch of hard firm sand, most excellent for riding, and extending for nearly seven miles. There is a good esplanade and a pier, and every accommodation is provided for excursions to the numerous places of







CHEPSTOW-TINTERN.

interest in the neighbourhood, such as the famous Caves of Cheddar and Wookey, the City of Wells, with its beautiful cathedral, and the ancient town of Glastonbury. During the season also steamers make trips to Ilfracombe. Cardiff, Lynton, Weston-super-Mare, and other places. A chief attraction is the golf links, the head quarters of which are at the Queen's Hotel.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, for Families and Gentlemen, situated close to Railway Station, and facing the sea on the Esplanade. Proprietor, C. A. NICHOLLS.

CHEPSTOW.

HEPSTOW is an important market town (141 miles from London) with a charter dating back some 400 years. The market day is every Saturday and held in the Square. The town stands on the river Severn, near its junction with the Wye.

Formerly Chepstow was quite surrounded by walls enclosing about 100 acres of land, these walls were defended by round towers, all of which and the great part of the walls still remain.

The castle is one of the finest ruins in the kingdom, and stands upon a cliff overhanging the picturesque river Wye. Its entrance is through a great gateway, which has on either side two towers; beyond is reached the grand old Keep, built in the Norman period, but some portions of the work are in early English style. The castle was built originally by and belonged to the Earl of Hereford, afterwards passing to the DeClares, and later to the Bigods. It was the scene of many encounters during the civil wars of the Stuart period, and changed hands more than once. There are numerous other places of interest in and about Chepstow, including a British and Roman camp. No tourist or visitor from abroad can afford to leave this town unvisited.

BEAUFORT ARMS HOTEL, and Posting House, three minutes from the Castle (also at Tintern). Proprietress, EMMA GARRETT.

TINTERN.

ITH Chepstow must be connected the parish of Tintern Parva, usually known as Tintern Abbey. Tintern is about 146 miles from London, and 6 by road from Chepstow on the road to Monmouth. It has a large station on the Wye Valley branch of the Great Western Railway. It is also accessible by boat from Chepstow, a very pretty row; and, during the season, by coach. It is surrounded with most charming scenery, and has many points of interest, among them being the Benedictine Abbey in the midst of lofty and well-wooded hills. It was founded about 1130. The church was begun about 1285, and remains nearly complete.

The Abbey really stands in the parish of Chapel Hill, although recognised as Tintern Abbey.

There is a Roman camp near here, in Woolaston Parish, also an ancient Kiln, deserving a visit, and in the village street there remains the base of an ancient stone cross. Coach travellers cannot fail to enjoy a drive from either Chepstow or Monmouth. Good fishing is obtainable here as in other parts of the Wye. The hotel accommodation is good and plentiful. The Beaufort Arms Hotel is in itself worth a visit, it faces the Abbey ruins.

BEAUFORT ARMS HOTEL, for Families and Gentlemen, facing the Abbey ruins. Proprietress, EMMA GARRETT.











MALVERN.

HIS charming place is romantically situated on the slope of the Malvern Hills, about 129 miles from London, on the Great Western Railway. Of the many inland watering places very few can claim the advantages of Malvern. It commands most extensive and enchanting views, whilst from its central position, delightful excursions can easily be made to innumerable places of historical interest. It is principally celebrated for its famous chalybeate springs, and its wells of pure and sparkling water. It is highly recommended by the medical profession for patients suffering from chest affections. Sir Henry Thompson says:-" No place of the kind in England possesses such claims to the notice of those who are in search of health or recreation as Malvern. The death rate is among the very lowest in the register. The climate is delightful, the mountain air sweet and invigorating, and the water from the crystal springs is the type of purity." The beauty of the place is indescribable; one of the main features in the landscape is the Worcestershire Beacon, on the side of which is St. Anne's Well, where visitors go early and late to drink the waters. The view from the top of the Beacon is most extensive and grand—thirteen counties being seen from its summit—a view unequalled in England. One hundred churches are visible, including Worcester and Hereford Cathedrals, both of which are within easy distance of Malvern, and well worth a visit. At Worcester also the tourist can spend an hour of much interest at the Royal Porcelain Works, watching the various processes through which the celebrated Worcester china passes in its manufacture. About seven miles from Malvern is Eastnor Castle, with its wonderful specimens of tapestry and fine works of art. Brakes run from Malvern on the days the castle is open to visitors. This is only one of the many "stately homes of England" in the vicinity.

The parish of Malvern is very wide-spreading, comprising Great Malvern, Little Malvern, Malvern Wells, and Malvern Link. In the town is the famous Priory Church, the most interesting historical object in the neighbourhood. At little Malvern there is also a fine ruin of a Norman church, and indeed for miles round, in every drive there is some object of olden times, recalling many facts of interest, doubling the delight of the beautiful wooded lanes, with their apple orchards, and exquisite foliage and ferns from which one emerges again and again to eatch a glimpse of the wonderful panorama on either side and the frequent "Meets" of local "Hunts" afford the rare opportunity of seeing the "Hounds in Full Cry." About two miles on the Wells Road is the Holy Well, the second mineral spring, so that visitors to either part of the town can obtain the waters easily. Indeed there is every convenience for visitors and invalids, including a Hydropathic Establishment of the highest order, and very extensive, originally built by Dr. Wilson, and now most successfully conducted by Dr. Fergusson, the present proprietor, who has succeeded the late Dr. Rayner. There are numerous Hotels and Boarding Houses, among which are the Imperial, Abbey, Bellevue, Foley Arms, Hardwicke's, and Malvern House.

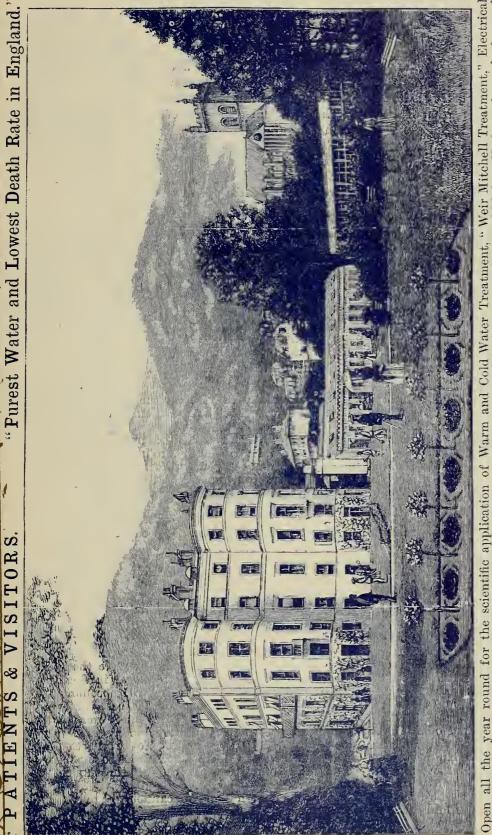






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BATH.

HE city of Bathlies in the valley of the Avon, about twelve miles from Bristol, and 107 miles west of London, from whence it is approached by the Midland or Great Western Railway. The main portion of the city is built in a large depression in the hills, the steep faces of the north and south acclivities being studded with the streets and terraces of suburban districts.

Bath derives its name from the hot springs which rise in the midst of the older portion of the city. The medicinal properties of these waters are well known, and are valuable in the cure of gout, rheumatism, paralysis, and cutaneous and scrofulous diseases, as well as nervous and bilious disorders, the waters being taken internally, or applied externally, or both.

A conspicuous object occupying a central position in the oldest quarter of Bath, is the Abbey Church. Close by, in the Abbey Churchyard, is the pump room, which is lofty and spacious. It forms a promenade during the winter months, when a band plays there at stated intervals. Adjoining the pump room and approached from Stall Street, are the King's and Queen's Baths, occupying a stately building about a century old, which has had many modern improvements made in it. The upper portion of the edifice is devoted to private baths. The King's Bath is very spacious, and is open to the sky; it can be approached from the Abbey Churchyard by means of an inclined passage for wheeled chairs. This bath is said to be the oldest in the city, and is popularly associated with the legend of Bladud, an ancient British King, of whom there is a statue here. The baths in this establishment are supplied from an ancient Roman reservoir underneath the King's Bath. The original Queen's Bath was removed when the Roman remains were opened up. These buildings have lately been extended and fitted with all the newest improvements and appliances, such as were formerly to be found only in Continental resorts, especially at Aix-les-Bains.

In Bath Street is the Cross Bath, where there is good public bathing at moderate charges. The Royal Private and Hot Baths are in Hot Bath Street. The Hot Bath is of considerable size, and octagonal in form. Close to it is a large oval tepid swimming bath. There is a swimming bath of splendid proportions for ladies at the New Royal Baths, which are attached to the Grand Pump Room Hotel, but can be approached separately. The Roman or Kingston Baths are in Church Street, and were discovered when the Abbey House was pulled down in the last century. They now afford good accommodation

as Turkish baths.

The Abbey Church is an interesting building, the greater portion of which belongs to the same period as Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster—that is to say, the close of the fifteenth century. There are upwards of thirty parish churches and chapels in Bath, and several nonconformist places of worship. The Abbey Church is believed to cover the site of an ancient Roman temple, dedicated to Sul-Minerva. some relics of which, together with other Roman antiquities, may be seen in the museum of the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution in Terrace Walk, on the east side of the Abbey Church.

Sydney Gardens are a handsome and fashionable resort, where the Bath Horticultural Society holds its meetings. The Theatre Royal in Beaufort Square, is a fine building, magnificently decorated. It will accommodate upwards of 1,600 persons, and it is visited by some of the best theatrical companies. The Royal Victoria Park comprises twenty-one acres, tastefully laid out. Here the Royal Avenue, running almost due east and west, forms an agreeable drive, being well sheltered by trees. To the north-west lies the High Common, south of which the Weston Road leads to the pretty village of Weston, only two miles from Bath. Indeed, all the suburbs of Bath are pretty, and within easy walking distance.

Those who walk in the park and the High Common, cannot fail to observe a commanding tower towards the nor u-east, which seems always to keep in







LEAMINGTON.

sight, and yet always to recede from the pedestrian. This is the tower of Lansdown Cemetery, known as Beckford's Tower, and stands 130 feet high. It was built by the celebrated Mr. William Beckford, as a place of retirement from his residence in Lansdown Crescent. This was after his financial embarrassments had compelled him to part with Fonthill and the marvellous collection of curiosities it contained.

The streets of Bath are broad and airy, though in many cases steep of ascent; the buildings are all of the well-known Bath stone, and the architecture is stately. The climate is mild, and somewhat relaxing down in the town during warm weather; but on the neighbouring heights it is moderately bracing. Bath is excellent as a winter resort, and it is in that season that the principal amusements prevail. Concerts and balls take place at the Assembly rooms in Alfred Street, and there are clubs for boating and other recreations. The City and County Club in Queen Square is very select. Among good hotels may be mentioned: the Grand Pump Room, the Royal, the Castle, and the White Lion.

LEAMINGTON.

EAMINGTON, on the river Leam, is only two miles from Warwick, and is reached from London either by the North Western Railway $vi\hat{a}$ Rugby, or by the Great Western Line. The medicinal waters of Leamington are of three kinds: the saline, the sulphureous, and the chalybeate. The waters are used both externally and internally, and the difference in their ingredients is stated to be so slight, that it is scarcely material to those who wish to derive benefit from them. They are understood to be efficacious in the cure of skin diseases, visceral obstructions, and disorders of the digestive functions.

The spring first discovered was the Old Well, at the corner of Bath Street and Spencer Street. Here the waters may be tasted from a pump. The Royal Bath and Pump Rooms are comprised in a large and handsome building in the Parade. There are two wings devoted to hot and cold baths, with every convenience, and the Pump Room is a fine saloon. There are Turkish Baths, and a fine Swimming Bath; and the gardens belonging to the establishment are elegantly laid out, and form an agreeable promenade for visitors. In Leam Terrace, which lies to the north-west of the Old Well, are Oldham's Swimming Baths, which are open to the sky, and not saline Under the railway bridge, in Bath Street, is the Free Fountain for saline and spring water.

The Jephson Gardens are on the east side of the lower end of the Parade, between Newbold Terrace and the river Leam. These gardens are open free on Sundays, but a small fee is usually charged to non-subscribers on other days. Horticultural shows and other fêtes are held here, and a band plays constantly during the season, which extends from May till October.

constantly during the season, which extends from May till October.

A little way north of the gardens and east of the Parade, is the Theatre Royal, in Regent Grove. It is a new and handsomely decorated building, and will seat more than a thousand persons. Concerts and other entertainments are held at the Albert Hall, Kenilworth Street.

The chief hotels in Leamington are: the Regent and the Clarendon, in the Parade: the Manor House, in the Avenue Road: the Crown, in High Street: the Bath, in Bath Street; the Angel, in Regent Street; and the Euston, opposite Royal Pump Room Gardens.

The Parish Church of All Saints is close to the Old Well. It was an ancient building, but has been so completely renovated that no signs of the original structure remain. There are several other churches, some of which are handsome buildings, and numerous nonconformist places of worship. The new Town Hall, in the Parade, is a large and elegant structure, and contains, besides Municipal Offices, an Assembly Room for entertainments, capable of accommodating eight hundred persons, and a free public Library and Reading Room. Here the principal newspapers and periodicals can be seen, and the library contains upwards of thirteen thousand volumes. The Leamington College is a fine building, situated in Biuwood Crescent.









LEAMINGTON.

Learnington lies in a sheltered situation, and its climate, though mild, is any very relaxing. Trees here attain a luxuriant growth, and are plentifully distributed in the town. The river, with its water-fowl, is an ornamental feature. The country around is very beautiful. The hunting season begins in October, and the North and South Warwickshire packs hunt frequently. About two miles to the south is the prettily wooded village of Bishop's Tachbrook, with its quaint half-timbered houses and interesting old Church.

Lillington is a parish of Leamington, and adjoins it to the north-east. Here is an ancient church, formerly belonging to the monks of Kenilworth. Kenilworth, five miles distant, can be reached by rail, or forms a pleasant drive, and its castle and surroundings will profoundly interest all readers of Sir Walter Scott's delightful romance.

Offichurch is a village about three miles to the east of Leanington. Here an old Gothic mansion called Offichurch Bury may be seen, with a remarkable chestnut tree in front of its porch; and there are also an old church and parsonage.

About four miles north of Leamington is Stoneleigh, a village with closely wooded surroundings. Here are some remains of an old Abbey, partly incorporated with a mansion built in the last century and now owned by Lord Leigh. The old abbey gateway of the time of Henry II is still to be seen. The gardens adjoining are pleasantly laid out, and may be reached by a footpath from Kenilworth station. The Church close by, is of good size, and contains interesting remains of Norman architecture.

At Prince Thorpe, some half a dozen miles from Leamington, on the Rugby Road, is a handsome modern Roman Catholic Nunnery. A mile further is Stretton-in-Dunsmore, where there is a fine modern Church.

Of course the sojourner at Leamington will not omit to visit Warwick, and inspect the Castle, where may be seen the gigantic armour and weapons of the renowned Sir Guy, some remains of the monstrous dun cow which he is supposed to have slain upon Dunsmore Heath, and other curiosities. The Castle comprises magnificent apartments, and St. Mary's Church should also be seen. Chesterton is reached by a pleasant drive about six miles to the south of Leamington. Here there are the remains of a Roman camp, and a fine old church in the perpendicular style. Stratford-on-Avon is about fifteen miles from Leamington by rail, and about ten by road. This is an excursion that should not be missed, the natural beauty of the place forming an additional attraction to its well-known Shakespearian associations. Altogether, Leamington forms convenient head-quarters from whence many delightful excursions can be made.





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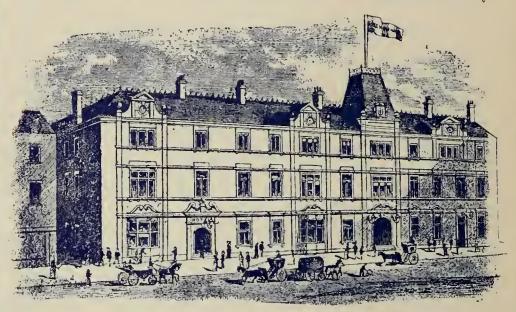
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PETERBOROUGH.

ETERBOROUGH. Northamptonshire, is celebrated especially for its beautiful Cathedral, and is surrounded by agreeable scenery, full of historical associations. It is well served in the matter of railway communication, four Railways (Great Northern, Great Eastern, London and North Western, and the Midland,) having stations in the town. Geologically, Peterberough and its neighbourhood stand on lower colitic strata; in the town itself, the shales, clays and limestones are covered by gravel beds, which greatly contribute to its healthy character.



PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

The central attraction of Peterborough for visitors is, as already said, its Cathedral, which, before the Reformation, was the Church of one of the chief Benedictine Monasteries in England, and as such, dates back to the 12th Century. On the dissolution of the Monasteries, the Abbey of Peterborough shared the common fate of these institutions, but the Church was preserved,

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PETERBOROUGH.

and became one of the "new" Cathedrals then founded. Here, in 1535-6, Catherine of Arragon, the first wife of Henry VIII was buried, and the preservation of the fabric, and the selection of Peterborough as one of the new Cathedrals is said to have been determined on for that reason. The royal tomb is situated close to a doorway leading from the north aisle, into the choir, and nearly opposite the bishop's throne. Here also, were interred the remains of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, who was executed in Fotheringhay Castle, in 1586, whence the body was brought by torch light, nearly five months afterwards, and deposited in a vault under the doorway leading from the choir, into the south aisle. The place of interment is marked by a marble slab, but the body was subsequently removed to Westminster by her son, James I. The monument erected to her memory was destroyed by the Parliamentary forces, who are said to have greatly damaged the Cathedral during the civil wars.

The Cathedral, commenced in the twelfth century, contains work of various styles, Norman and Gothic, the most remarkable feature being the West Front, which has been described by Mr. Fergusson as the grandest and finest in Europe. It consists of three lofty, early pointed arches, eighty feet high, surmounted by three gables and flanked by two towers, and dates back to the early part of the thirteenth century. The Cathedral is altogether 476 feet long, with nave, aisles and transept; at the West end is a smaller transept and a choir terminating in an internal apse; the central tower has been recently rebuilt.

From Peterborough, as a centre, there are numerous points of interest within easy distance, amongst these is Fotheringhay, which is reached in about twenty minutes by rail. Of the Castle and Church, only the site and a few ruins remain, and the hostel which has been much "restored" and modernized, is now a farm-house. In Fotheringhay Castle, Mary Stuart was kept a prisoner for five months, and was beheaded in the hall in 1586. The Castle was demolished by James I. To Crowland Abbey is another easy excursion of eight or nine miles. Everything in Crowland is interesting, but the remains of the Old Abbey are peculiarly so. Thomey Abbey, seven miles, is well worth a visit.

Stamford, twelve miles distant, has three fine Churches, some remains of a Priory, and two old gateways. A little over a mile from Stamford is Lord Exeter's seat; the mansion contains some fine old paintings and is open to the public on presentation of eard.

Huntingdon, about sixteen miles from Peterborough, is the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell, and was the residence for some time of the Poet Cowper.

There are several hotels in Peterborough, giving ample accommodation for visitors, among the principal are the Grand Hotel and the Great Northern Hotel. Public institutions are numerous, and there are churches and chapels of most denominations.







DERBY.

DERBY. the County town of Derbyshire, is pleasantly situated in a valley on the banks of the Derwent and nearly encompassed by gentle acclivities at a distance of 127 miles from London. It is the centre of the Midland Railway System. The magnificent surrounding scenery is a great attraction to tourists who make Derby their starting point. Here are placed the Works and Offices of the Midland Railway, which find employment for about 10,000 people out of the 40,000 in the service of the Company. The extensive shops of the Company are open to inspection, where the most modern mechanical appliances may be seen. The principal manufactures are silk, sewing, knitting, and crochet cotton, hosiery, elastic webbing, porcelain and marble ornaments. The first silk mill in England was erected here in 1718, and is still standing; there are several loom building and locomotive works.

The Town Hall, a handsome stone building surmounted by a clock tower, stands on the south side of the Market Place, and communicating with the Municipal Hall and the Market by means of pierced arches. The Corn Exchange has a splendid Public Hall. The Atheneum and the Post Office are handsome buildings. The Government Office (Grecian style), the Assembly Rooms, the County Gaol, the Mechanics' Institute, the Museum, the Derby Grammar School (founded in the 12th century), the Library, the Infirmary, and County Lunatic Asylum are among the fine public buildings.

Of the Churches, the best are All Saints (16th century). St. Alkmund's, Christ's, St. John's, the Roman Catholie, St. Mary's. &c.

The Arboretum in Osmaston Street is well laid out with flower beds. arbours and shrubberies. The Derby Crown Porcelain Works are near, where the tourist may see the process of china manufacture.

Among the best Hotels in the town are the Midland, the St. James's, the Royal and others. Excursions can be conveniently made to Chatsworth, the Peak, Kedleston Hall and its fine Park, Elvaston Castle, Chaddesden, and Duffield.

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MATLOCK BATH.

ATLOCK BATH, in Derbyshire, 143½ miles from London by the Midland Railway, is noted for its thermal springs, the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and its pure and bracing atmosphere. Its reputation is of more recent date than its sister and rival Buxton, the medicinal waters having been discovered or re-discovered about 200 years ago. They are clear and tasteless, have a temperature as they issue from the limestone rocks, 100 feet above the level of the Derwent, of about 68 deg. Fahr., and contain a large quantity of carbonic acid gas, holding lime magnesia, and other minerals in solution. They are considered efficacious in glandular affections, rheumatism, pulmonary affections, and incipient consumption, and are taken internally as well as used for bathing.



MATLOCK.

The scenery of the neighbourhood is surpassingly beautiful, consisting mainly of carboniferous limestone with deep gorges or valleys, at the bottom of which the river Derwent runs. The views from the higher grounds are extensive and varied—picturesque without being rugged, and romantic, without being stern and wild. Apart from the thermal waters, Matlock Bath is admirably adapted as a summer resort for invalids and persons jaded by business, and seeking rest and re-invigoration. Its suitability for this purpose is guaranteed by the immediate vicinity (Matlock Bank) having been selected for the erection of some of the largest hydropathic establishments in the kingdom. The regular season at Matlock Bath extends from April to November, but many patients spend the winter at these establishments.

The town of Matlock Bath is located in the valley of the Derwent. It has a resident population of about 6,000. Hotels, baths, pavilion, gardens and







MATLOCK BATH.

assembly room, etc., provide for the comfort and amusement of visitors. The Pavilion and Gardens stand on the hill-side, the building having a frontage of 228 feet, and the gardens occupy an area of about fifteen acres. The Pavilion itself was erected in 1884; it consists of a central concert hall and assembly room, refreshment room, reading room, and promenade, and annexes—the frontage of the building which is fitted with plate glass, commands an extensive and beautiful view. In the grounds, visitors may indulge in tennis and other popular games; and provision is made for music and dancing. The limestone rocks which bound the gardens on the north, give an entrance to a cave known as the Victoria Cavern, which, though like the other caverns in the district, a natural formation, appears to have been worked in prehistoric times for lead, which was smelted on the spot. There is a subterranean spring in the Victoria Cavern. A skating rink is one of the recent additions to the attractions of the town.

The caverns in the immediate neighbourhood are amongst the most interesting examples known in England, interesting alike to the geologist and to the visitor with no special scientific knowledge. One of the most noteworthy of these caverns is the Rutland, in the Heights of Abraham, which is said to be large enough to contain 10,000 men. In Roman times the mineral veins were worked for lead. The Cumberland Cavern, another remarkable example contains a large gallery 300 feet in length; and the Devonshire Cavern, smaller than either of those just mentioned, is also one of the sights of the High Tor Grotto, at the foot of the High Tor. There are several petrifying springs in the town. There are numerous pleasant walks, of which the Lover's Walk, and the heautiful road known as the Viâ Gellia, two miles in length, are the most noteable.

Matlock Town, Matlock Bridge and Matlock Bank, are all growing into importance. The two last more especially, owing to the Hydropathic establishments; there are no fewer than ten institutions of this character here. Delightful excursions may be made to the following places in the neighbourhood:—

CHATSWORTH.—A splendid mansion of princely grandeur, having "no rival and no peer," and justly termed the Palace of the Peak. It is the seat of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and open to the public every day (Sunday excepted) from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. It is celebrated for its beautiful gardens grounds, conservatories, statuary, paintings, carvings, and all that is lovely in nature and art. In this mansion Mary Queen of Scots was for a long time kept a prisoner under the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The most prominent object in Chatsworth Park is the old Hunting Tower on the northeast side of the house.

Bonsall.—A picturesque mining village possessing an Early English Church.

THE BLACK ROCKS.—The summit of which commands a view unequalled in Derbyshire.

DOVEDALE.—A valley of surpassing loveliness and exquisite scenery.

HADDON HALL.—A noble baronial mansion of the olden time, once the residence of the Vernons, one of whom was styled, "King of the Peak." It now belongs to the Duke of Rutland, whose family inherited it by marriage with the Vernons. The Hall stands on an acclivity on the eastern bank of the Wye, and is the seene of the romantic story of Dorothy Vernon's elopement with John Manners.











BUXTON.

MONGST the inland watering places of England, which have a well deserved and long sustained reputation both for the medicinal qualities of the springs, and for the beauty of the surrounding scenery, those of Derbyshire, at Buxton, and Matlock Bath, take high rauk. The waters of Buxton have been known and appreciated from time immemorial; they were certainly used by the Romans; and in pre-reformation times, a shrine of St. Anne was connected with the Baths; and though they were closed for a short interval after the dissolution of the Monasteries, they were soon re-opened and frequented as before. St. Anne's Well still exists as a memorial of the ancient reputation of the springs.

The tepid waters for which Buxton is chiefly noted, and by which the baths are supplied, rise from fissures in the limestone rocks, at an unvarying temperature of 81 or 82 deg. Fahr.. the total outflow being about 200 gallons per minute. They are alkaline in character, and have been found useful especially in cases of gout and rheumatism. Besides the thermal springs which supply the warm baths, and are also used in some cases internally, here is a chalybeate spring, which enjoys a special reputation as a tonic.



THE CRESCENT.

"Buxton," says Inspector General Macpherson, "is the only specimen of a Wildbad that England possesses. It lies at a height of 1,000 feet in a picturesque, hilly country. The climate is bracing and somewhat cold, except during the warmer months, and the urban mortality last year was one of the very lowest in England. There is a large rainfall of about 54 inches. Notwithstanding this, the bath is increasing in popularity, and during the summer season visitors probably enjoy themselves here, more than at any other English hath. There are excellent hotels and lodgings, and baths of the natural temperature of the water, which is tepid, and also of a higher artificial temperature. They are comfortable and well arranged. The water itself has scarcely any impregnation, but is charged with an unusually large amount of nitrogen. The temperature of the water is only 82 deg. It is greatly to be regretted that it is not some 10 deg. or 15 deg. warmer. However, such as it is, its best effects are produced in gout and rheumatism, and thickened joints. Some dyspepsias and neuralgias are also benefited by the water. There is a feeble chalybeate for drinking."

Whatever may be the value of medicinal springs, there is no doubt whatever that their efficacy must always be greatly affected by their situation, and in this respect the advantages of Buxton are conspicuous. The pure bracing air of the neighbourhood cannot be too highly praised, and the fact that several large hydropathic establishments have been creeted here in





recent years, is sufficient testimony to the character of the locality as a health resort. The seenery of the district, with its charming variety of hill and valley, is amongst the most beautiful to be found in the British Isles.

BUXTON

The most remarkable feature of Buxton is the Crescent, built about 100 years ago, at the cost of £120,000, by the fifth Duke of Devonshire. It has a total frontage of nearly 320 feet, and is three stories high, the basement storey being an arcade which forms a promenade under cover. Buxton was visited several times by Mary Queen of Scots, when in custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the Old Hall, in which she occupied apartments, stands at the Western end-it is now an hotel. There are numerous comfortable and well conducted hotels, as may well be imagined, seeing the very large number of visitors attracted to Buxton during the season.



BUXTON.

There are three episcopal Churches, several dissenting places of worship, a Roman Catholic Chapel, &c. The Pavilion contains an Assembly Hall, Conservatory, and Waiting Rooms, and adjoining are a Concert Hall, and Skating Rink. The Devonshire Hospital has accommodation for 300 poor rheumatic patients. There are also a Town Hall and Free Library. The resident population is between 6,000 and 7.000; and during the season, which commences in May and ends in October, it is computed that the number of visitors varies from 8,000 to 10,000.

Excursions: Poole's Hole, 1 mile, a stalactitic cavern in the limestone rocks, and one of the sources of the River Wye; Axe Edge, 31 miles, 1,750 feet high, commands a fine view; Diamond Hill, 2 miles, 1,435 feet high; Chee Tor, 5 miles, 300 feet high; Whaley Bridge, 6 miles; Alton Towers, 22 miles; Bakewell, 12 miles; Dovedale, 20 miles; Miller's Dale, 6 miles; Castleton, 12 miles; Chatsworth, 15 miles; Edensor, 14 miles; Haddon Hall, 14 miles.

BUXTON HYDROPATHIC. Central situation. Overlooking Public Gardens and within three minutes' walk of the celebrated Mineral Wells and Baths. Proprietor, MR. H. LOMAS.



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HIS great centre of the cotton industries is situated to the south-east of Lancashire, on the river Irwell, seven miles above its juncture with the Mersey. Manchester is distant from London by rail, 188 miles, and from Liverpool 31 miles. It lies to the south-east of the Irwell, and Salford, virtually a part of Manchester, lies on the north-east side. The chief streets in Manchester are, Oxford Street, Market Street, Mosley Street, Deansgate, and Oldham Road. On week days at eleven in the forenoon, Market Street is said to be more crowded with traffic than any other thoroughfare in Great Britain. The parks include the Queen's Park, Rochdale Road; Philip's Park, near Park station, about two miles from the Exchange, a very picturesque park about 31 acres in extent; and the Alexandra Park, about the same size, at Moss Side, Chorlton. Peel Park, Salford, contains about 38 acres. and is much used for athletic sports. The



ROYAL INSTITUTION AND ATHENÆUM.

Botanic Gardens, near Old Trafford Station, are well laid out. Pomona Gardens, Cornbrook, Hulme, are close by; and Moorfield Gardens, Sale, reached by rail from Oxford Road Station, are favourite resorts. The Race Course, Salford, is near the river, south of Regent Road. The Course is said to be the best in England; and race meetings are held twice a year.

The most conspicuous public building is the Assize Courts, in Great Ducie Street, Strangeways; it is among the finest of modern Gothic edifices. The principal façade stands back from the roadway, and has a bold portice The Great Hall is 100 feet long, and 75 feet high, and the main tower is 210 feet high, having a gallery reached by over 200 steps from inside. The Exchange, Market Street, is an imposing structure in the Italian style. The Corn Exchange, Hanging Ditch, consists of a hall 70 feet by 80 feet, with a glass roof. The Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, contains a hall used for concerts and meetings, 134 feet long by 78 feet wide, which will hold 5,000 persons. The New Town Hall, Albert Square, contains the Mayor's residence and reception rooms, the municipal offices, and a spacious public hall. The clock-tower is 286 feet high. The Old Town Hall, King Street, has a good free library and reading room. The theatres include the Theatre Royal,







MANCHESTER! AND SALFORD.

Peter Street, one of the largest and most celebrated of provincial theatres; the Prince's and the St. James's, Oxford Street; and the Queen's, Bridge Street, which is used as an opera house, and will hold 3,000 persons. Good concerts are given at the Concert Hall, Lower Mosley Street.

The City Art Gallery in Mosley Street, formerly styled the Royal Institution, is an elegant building in the classic style of architecture, designed by the late Sir Charles Barry. The principal front has a portico with six columns and a pediment, and two wings connected with the centre by recessed portions. The general effect of the building is bold and substantial. It has a gallery of paintings and sculpture open free to the public all the year round. Periodical exhibitions of paintings and other works of art are held here. In Peel Park, is the Salford Art Gallery, which contains many beautiful paintings.

Owen's College, Oxford Road, is an imposing Gothic edifice, with a frontage of nearly 400 feet. It has extensive chemical and other laboratories, which are fitted up in the most complete manner. The library contains upwards of 32,000 volumes. The premises of the Literary and Philosophical Society are in George Street. There are to be seen several portraits of noted scientific men. The Grammar School in Long Millgate dates its foundation from the sixteenth century. It accommodates nearly 1,000 scholars. The celebrated writer, De Quincey, was once a student there.



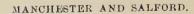
THE CATHEDRAL.

The most interesting among the churches is the Cathedral, or St. Mary's Church, situated on the south-side of the city, near the New Exchange Railway Station. It was founded early in the fifteenth century, and has received various additions at subsequent dates; it has several side chapels, and









some elegant wood screens. The magnificent tower was built within recent years. The Catholic Cathedral of St. John, Chapel Street, Salford, is a fine modern building in the decorated style. Amongst other churches of note are St. Mary's, Hulme, with a spire 242 feet high from the ground; St. John's Byrom Street, with an elegant interior; St. John's, Higher Broughton, designed by Pugin; and the United Presbyterian Church, Brunswick Street admired for its steeple. St. Peter's, in Peter Street, has an altar piece painted by Carracci. One of the most remarkable among the Catholic churches is the church of the Holy Name, in the Oxford Road. It is a



CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME.

building of great beauty in the Gothic style, of a foreign type. The interior is very striking, the walls being lined with terra-cotta and richly decorated. The nave, which is of unusual width, has a double row of aisles, and several chapels. St. Augustine's Church, Granby Row, is the oldest Catholic place of worship in Manchester.

Near the cathedral, and entered from a gateway in Fennel Street, is the Chetham College, a curious old specimen of mediæval architecture. A Roman camp is stated to have formerly occupied the site. The building was purchased in the seventeenth century and became the college, endowed under the will of Humphrey Chetham, a wealthy merchant. The library, said to have been the first free public one in Europe, was founded at the same time. It now contains about 40,000 volumes, besides several interesting illuminated manuscripts, and old engravings. The Reading-room is a fine old hall with an oak roof, and contains some interesting portraits. A movable panel in this room leads to a curious little chamber called the Treasury.

There are several picturesque towns in the neighbourhood of Manchester; and the omnibuses from the Exchange run to all parts within seven miles' distance. The old parish church of Eccles is worth a visit, and the road southward to Northenden, is an attractive route.



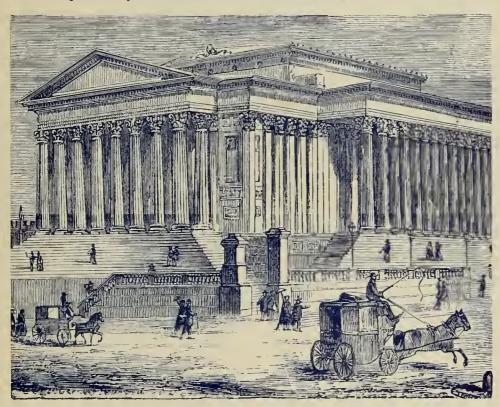






LIVERPOOL & BIRKENHEAD.

IVERPOOL, in Lancashire, the most important British scaport, lies on the east bank of the Mersey, and Birkenhead faces it. Liverpool is reached by rail from London in five hours, from Edinburgh in six, from Manchester in three-quarters of an hour, and from Dublin by steamer in eight hours. The estuary of the Mersey is three-quarters of a mile wide, and is full of shipping. Liverpool has some fine open streets, and several parks, the best of which is Sefton Park to the south, containing about 400 acres of ground. Wavertree Park lies to the south east. To the north is Stanley Park. The Botanic Gardens, Edge Lane, comprise about eleven acres and form a fashionable resort. At the east end of the town, which is most frequented by the wealthier classes, are Newsham Park and Shiel Park.



ST, GEORGE'S HALL,

In Lime Street is situated St. George's Hall, the principal building in Liverpool; it has a magnificent façade, 420 feet wide. The Great Hall is about 170 feet long by 75 feet wide and 87 feet high. It will accommodate 1,400 people on the ground floor, and 600 more in the galleries, and it has a fine organ; it is used for balls and other large gatherings. Externally, the architectural effect of St. George's Hall is exceedingly fine. The south front, approached by a flight of steps 16 feet high, has a portice of eight Corinthian columns, with a pediment rising to a point 95 feet from the ground. The columns are 45 feet high, and 4 feet 6 inches in diameter. The pediment contains some good emblematical sculpture. The north front is circular in form, and adorned with similar columns. The west side is hidden from view by St. John's Church. The east front presents a most imposing effect, having a magnificent range of columns projecting from the body of the building, and two recessed wings, containing sculpture. The Assize Courts adjoin, and close by are, Brown's Free Library, containing 70,000



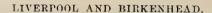




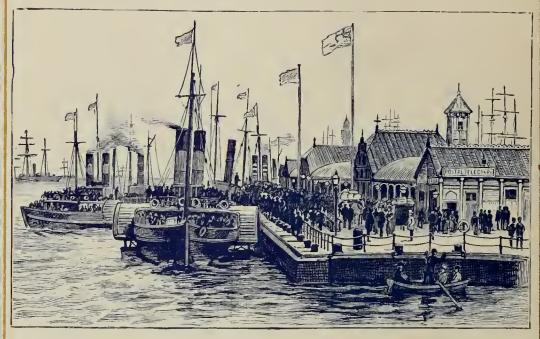
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volumes, and a museum with an interesting collection of pottery. The Walker Art Gallery, where there are several portraits and statues, a collection of coins, and an aquarium, is also adjacent. The Town Hall, Castle Street, is conspicuous for a dome crowned with a gigantic figure of Britannia. The Corporation regalia may be seen in the Council Chamber. The Mayor's rooms are used for balls and other entertainments; several portraits are to be seen. The Exchange News-rooms are close to the Town Hall; and other news-rooms are, the Athenaeum, Church Street, and the Lyceum, Bold Street. There are several theatres, including the Alexandra, Lime Street; the Prince of Wales's, Clayton Square; the Royal Court, recently rebuilt; and the Rotunda, Stanley Road, besides several music-halls.



THE PRINCE'S LANDING-STAGE.

The St. George's Pier Head forms the approach to the river and landing stage for passengers. Its length is over 2,000 feet. A good view of the old parish church of St. Nicholas is obtained from here. The original St. George's Stage was removed in 1874, and replaced by a new one, which was, however destroyed by fire shortly after. The long line of docks extending along the river front of Liverpool, forms a most striking feature. The docks with the basins, contain an area of over 340 acres, and have a lineal quay space of about 22 miles. The oldest dock, formed in 1696, had an area of over three acres. On the opposite side of the river the Birkenhead docks and basins have an area of about 164 acres, and a quay space exceeding nine miles. The oldest dock now existing is the Canning, which dates back to 1717. The seawall in front of the Prince's Dock is called the Prince's Parade, and is considered to be a magnificent work in masonry. Visitors will be interested in noting the facility with which the huge gates of the docks are opened and closed by means of hydraulic machinery.

Amongst the public monuments most admired are: the Albert Memorial, facing St. George's Hall; and the Nelson statue in the Exchange. There are splendid salt-water baths on the pier-head, and Turkish baths may be obtained in Mulberry Street.

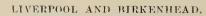
A view of the country for eighty miles round, and of the Isle of Man in

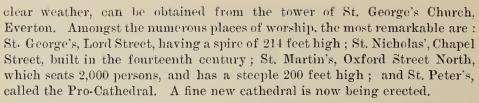












Among the chief hotels in Liverpool are: the Adelphi, the North-Western, the Imperial, and the Grand, in Lime Street; the Victoria, in St. John's Lane; the Compton, Church Street; the Angel, the Royal, and the Alexandra, in Dale Street: the Feathers, the Neptune, the Union, and the Lawrence's, in Clayton Square; the Washington, and numerous others.

BIRKENHEAD, in Cheshire, lies opposite to Liverpool, and is a great attraction to visitors. Claughton or Birkenhead Park, entered from Conway Street, is one of the most beautiful in England. Clifton Park is a fashionable quarter, where there are some of the finest residences. The Free Public Library is in Hamilton Street; and the Theatre Royal in Argyle Street.

There are several handsome modern churches, including Trinity Church, Price Street; and St. John's, Grange Lane. The ruins of an ancient Benedictine priory are to be seen near Church Street. Among the chief hotels are: The Woodside, and the Park besides numerous others.

NEW BRIGHTON lies to the north, on the same side of the river as Birkenhead. It has a fine pier, a palace and winter gardens, skating rinks, and other attractions. The sands are extensive, and bathing is excellent. One



FORT AND LIGHTHOUSE, NEW BRIGHTON.

of the principal sights is the Rock Lighthouse, which may be visited at low tide. It is circular in form, and built of Anglesea marble. The lights, which revolve once a minute, are 88 feet high above the ground, and visible from a distance of fourteen miles.

The Rock Fort is near the lighthouse. It is a triangular structure, with lofty walls, from which a good view of the surrounding scenery is obtained. It has eighteen guns, and will accommodate a garrison of 100 men. The North Fort is smaller, and situated on the opposite side of the river.







ISLE OF MAN.

HE Isle of Man is nearly midway between England and Ireland, in the Irish Sea, and is most conveniently reached from London by railway to Liverpool, and thence by the Isle of Man Steam Company's vessels. Castletown is the nominal capital, but Douglas is the largest and most important town, and that generally frequented by tourists. It is situated on the S.E. side of the island on the shore of Douglas Bay, on which it extends in the form of a crescent bounded by cliffs.

The island is chiefly patronised by visitors from Lancashire and Yorkshire, but is becoming, we think, better known and more esteemed, as it well deserves to be, than formerly by those who come from the metropolis. The sands at Douglas are all that can be desired for bathing, and there are two fine piers; the hotel accommodation is large, and the amusement for visitors plentiful.

Ramsey is, however, much to be preferred by those who wish for more quietness than can be secured at Douglas. It has of late years been gradually growing into favour, and has been much improved. Hotels are numerous, and private lodgings to suit all classes of visitors are now to be found here. There is a promenade, and a low water landing pier, with fine sea bathing and good fishing, and the bay is the finest on the coast.

The Isle of Man which is 34 miles in length, is noted for its romantic scenery. Geologically it is mainly composed of Cambrian slates with some bosses of granite. Near Derbyhaven and Peel there are deposits of old red sandstone conglomerate beds and sandstone, resting upon which are thick beds of carboniferous limestone, which also prevail in the south district of the island. Some of the rocks rise to great heights, the loftiest being Snaefell, which is 2,034 feet above the sea level. Large quantities of lead ore. with copper, zinc and iron, are yielded by the mines, the chief of which are at Laxey, Foxdale and Breda head.

Many of the streams are well stocked with trout; and snipes, partridges, quails, sea fowl, and rabbits abound. The most remarkable animals in the island, however, are the well-known tailless cats, supposed to have been introduced from the wreck of one of the Armada ships in 1588. Agriculture has been very successfully carried on here, and the farms generally show a high state of cultivation. The climate is remarkably mild and equable: "Shrubs and flowers that require artificial shelter and warmth in England grow here in the open air and attain a luxuriance and perfection rarely witnessed elsewhere."

There is a convenient railway system traversing the island and connecting Douglas, Ramsey, Peel, Port Erin, and Castletown. The scenery along the routes of the railways is unequalled in the island, and most points of interest can thus be seen to advantage. There are also coaches between Ramsey and Douglas, and carriages can be hired at moderate rates.

Besides the scenery and other objects of natural interest, there are many antiquities—stone circles, runic monuments, tumuli, ecclesiastical structures, &c., &c., which are worthy of special attention.

The prison of the island was formerly the castle at Castletown, but with the House of Keys (the Manx Parliament), has been transferred to Douglas.



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ORECAMBE, formerly known as Poulton-le-Sands, is a watering place, situated on the shore of Morecambe Bay, 4 miles north west from Lancaster, and 235 miles from London by the Midland Railway, and 236 miles by the London and North Western Railway: both the Midland and the London and North Western Railways have stations there. A glance at the map will be sufficient to show the favourable position occupied by this conveniently accessible bathing town, and to explain the reason of its growing popularity. On the other side of the bay are extensive and picturesque views of the Westmoreland hills, while the wide stretch of water with ample bathing accommodation, and the pleasant country inland give all that can be desired of both land and water. Excursion steamers run every day during the season, between Morecambe and neighbouring watering places for Furness Abbey, and omnibuses run several times daily to and from Lancaster.

There is abundant and good hotel accommodation at Morecambe. The Palace Aquarium and Baths erected in 1878; and the Summer Gardens in the Regent Road laid out in the same year, and over thirty acres in extent, are among the attractions for visitors. There is a pier, erected in 1870, and since extended. The crescent built on the shores of the bay, contains a large number of shops, lodging houses, &c., and affords an agreeable promenade. There are also the usual bazaars and amusements suitable to seaside towns. There are Churches and Chapels connected with most of the religious bodies.

MORECAMBE.

MIDLAND HOTEL.



A FIRST CLASS HOTEL FOR FAMILIES & GENTLEMEN.

LAWN REACHING TO THE SEA SHORE.

BILLIARDS.

Superior Accommodation with Moderate Charges. WILLIAM TOWLE, Manager.

UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT:—MIDLAND GRAND HOTEL, London; ADELPHI HOTEL, Liverpool; QUEEN'S HOTEL, Leeds; MIDLAND HOTEL, Bradford; and MIDLAND HOTEL, Derby.

Tariffs forwarded on application to the respective Hotels.









HARROGATE.

HIS fashionable inland watering-place lies close to the river Nidd, about 23 miles by rail to the west of York, and 190 miles from London. The Harrogate waters are found in numerous springs, and are of two kinds; the chalybeate, and the sulphurous. The latter is the more important medicinally. It comes from the springs, cold and transparent,

and at first emits a few air bubbles, and an unpleassulphurous ant When smell. drunk, it has a bitter, saline On extaste. posure to the air it becomes thick, and assumes a greenish - yellow colour, and it subsequently leaves a deposit of sulphur. It is considered useful in cases of in digestion, nervous and cutaneous disorders. The usual dose is three or four half pints taken fresh during the morning at moderate intervals. The other water-the chalybeate - is bracing and alterative in its effect.

The town consists of High and Low Harrogate. The air of the former is remarkably dry and bracing, while that of the latter is much warmer so that the cli-



JUBILEE MEMORIAL.

mate of the place may be said to suit nearly every class of constitution. The common, 200 acres in extent, lies in front of the principal line of houses. At Low Harrogate is the Royal Cheltenham Pump Room, with tastefully laid out gardens attached to it, forming one of the chief resorts for visitors. Here there are baths, and a reading-room. Close to the pump-room is a fine promenade room. Concerts, bazaars, and other entertainments are held here and in the gardens. The Royal Chalybeate Spa Promenade and Concert Room is a fine building, where frequent concerts are held. There are exten-





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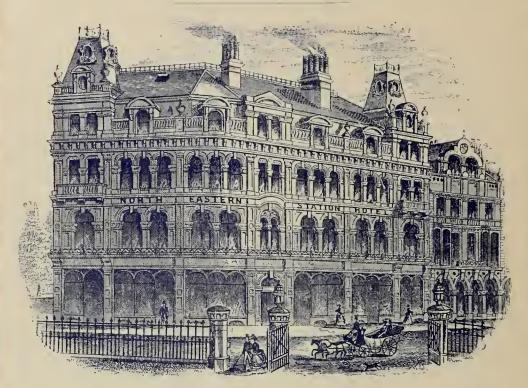












NORTH EASTERN STATION

HOTEL.

The Nearest Hotel to the Station and immediately opposite.

FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE

PUMP ROOM, BATHS, THEATRE, & CONCERT ROOM.

Spacious Dining, Drawing, Reading and Smoke Rooms.

MODERATE TARIFF.

TABLE D'HÔTE, SEPARATE TABLES.

NIGHT PORTER.

T. F. CLAYTON, Proprietor.









SCARBOROUGH.

sive pleasure grounds adjoining, comprising a large skating rink. A new pump-room has been added within recent years, and here the chalybeate waters are supplied. The Montpelier sulphur springs are to the east of the Crown Hotel, in a building of Chinese character. Here there are excellent baths. The Victoria Baths, situated on the Victoria Bath estate, are very extensive. The Royal Spa Theatre, in Parliament Street, is a small but elegant place of entertainment. Concerts are frequently held at the Town Hall in Promenade Square, and balls are occasionally given at the principal hotels. A new object of interest is the Jubilee Memorial, a handsome Gothic structure, with an octagonal spire, supported upon an arched canopy, beneath which is a statue of Her Majesty.

At about one mile from the town, near Harlow Car, is the Observatory, a square tower 100 feet high, on an elevated site, commanding a fine view. The principal churches are: Christ's Church, High Harrogate, built on the site of an older edifice; St. Mary's, Low Harrogate; St. Peter's, Central Harrogate; and All Saints', Harlow Hill. St. Robert's Catholic Church is a handsome building in St. Robert's Street.

Among the chief hotels are the Prospect, commanding a magnificent view; the Alexandra; the Crown; the Granby; the North Eastern Station; the Prince of Wales; and the Queen.

SCARBOROUGH.

CARBOROUGH, the best known and most fashionable watering place in the North of England, is situated on the N.E. coast in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It is distant from London 233³/₄ miles by railway, and 42³/₄ miles from York. Its name is understood to have been derived from the word scear a "rock," and burgh a "town," meaning therefore "Cliff town," a very appropriate designation, as it is built on a bold and rocky slope, rising from the shore of a beautiful bay and sheltered both from the north and east winds by the cliffs. The resident population numbers about 26,000, and it is calculated that it receives about 200,000 visitors annually.

The special attractions of Scarborough are the fine sea views and excellent bathing, its medicinal springs, an extensive and sandy beach, and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding country. Beyond these, however, and partly as a result, the fashionable tone of society during the season, and the abundant provision made for the comfort and amusement of visitors, add to the attraction for many persons; not even Brighton surpasses Scarborough in this respect, and in August and September, when the season is at its height, it is often difficult to obtain accommodation at the best hotels. As a health resort it has been, and deserves to be, highly recommended. "Its peninsular position," says Mr. Haviland, M.R.C.S., who is considered an authority upon such points, "insures it an equable temperature, as proved by the small annual and daily range of the thermometer; whilst the bracing character of its air, gives life and tone to those who breathe it."

The Castle Hill on the north-east of the town, is a promontory nearly 300 feet high, and stretching out into the sea, divides the town into the South Bay and the North Bay, of which the South Bay is the most beautiful and important. The Castle, which was built in 1136, rebuilt in the reign of Henry II., twice besieged during the Civil Wars, and is now in ruins, is interesting, amongst other things, as having been the place of imprisonment in 1665, of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends.

One of the principal ornaments of the town is the Cliff Bridge, an elegant structure thrown across a small stream running in a ravine in the Cliff, and forming a beautiful promenade between the town and Spa.

The Medicinal Springs of Scarborough were known as far back at least as 1660, but they were nearly lost in 1737, when a part of the Cliff sank down, and covered them up. They were, however, recovered by digging, and have been in repute ever since.

There are three Piers. The East Pier is the newest; it is 10 feet high,













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WHITBY.

42 feet broad, and one-quarter of a mile in length. St. Vincent's Pier has a lighthouse at the end, from which a signal is exhibited, whenever there are ten feet of water at the mouth of the New Harbour, formed between these



SCARBOROUGH CASTLE BY MOONLIGHT.

two piers; the West or Promenade Pier, forms with St. Vincent's Pier the "Old Harbour." The length of the West Pier is 1,000 feet, it is 23 feet wide up to the head, which measures 140 feet by 50 feet.

There are eight episcopal Churches, about twenty dissenting places of worship, Baths, two Theatres, Museum, Mechanics' Institute, the Aquarium, and other public buildings besides the Spa Saloon, which is considered one of the finest of its kind in Europe. It is 240 feet long, with a central tower 75 feet high; Grand Hall capable of seating 3,000 people; and Smoking, Reading, Refreshment Rooms, etc.

Excursions: To Oliver's Mount (1½ mile), 600 feet high with magnificent views from the summit; Hackness viâ Forge Valley (about 15 miles' walk or drive there and back); Seamer (4 miles); Ganton (8 miles); Whitby (22 miles along the coast) or by rail or steamer. Steamers also run from Scarborough to Filey, and Bridlington (24 miles).

WHITBY.

HITBY is to many persons more attractive than Scarborough because it is not so fashionable, and those who wish to get a greater change from city life, than is afforded by Scarborough, may find what they wish at Whitby. It is certainly much quieter than Scarborough, and there is probably no spot in England where there is a greater variety of pleasant walks and drives in the immediate neighbourhood. The Whitby Pier is half a mile long; there is a beautiful Promenade on the West Cliff, and the river Ask will furnish the angler with good sport. The ruined Abbey will interest the archæologist, and the geologist will find in the Lias of the neighbourhood, with the collection of fossils in the Museum from the local formations, much to occupy his leisure hours.







THE LAKE DISTRICT.

HE Lake District of England is contained in the Northern Provinces of Cumberland and Westmoreland. No traveller should omit to visit them, for its varied beauties cannot be surpassed in any country of the world. Alternately there are met mountain passes of extraordinary wildness and grandeur, lakes of marvellous beauty, wooded glens, winding streams, and lofty waterfalls, in picturesque profusion. In a word, it is Switzerland in miniature.

The district embraced by the lakes has the advantage for the hurried visitor of being comprised in a limited area, easily accessible from all parts, and possessing unusual facilities for thoroughly traversing it at a very moderate cost. But for those who have leisure to explore its sequestered beauties, to gain the summit of the mountains, or with rod and line to lure the mottled trout from his shady pool, a month will be found to have passed all too quickly.

From London, Liverpool, and the Midlands, the Midland or London and North Western line respectively, convey the visitor to Carnforth Junction, whence he may enter the Lake District viâ Oxenholme, to Windermere Village, or viâ the Furness line to Lake Side at the foot of Windermere Lake.

WINDERMERE & BOWNESS, -Windermere Village is picturesquely situated a mile from the Lake. Rigg's Hotel has a deservedly good reputation; it commands a magnificent view. Bowness is a quaint little village on the lake and is a favourite place to stay. It is the principal port at which the steamboats plying between Lake Side and Ambleside, the foot and head of Windermere, call. There is a fine old Parish Church at Bowness with ancient stained glass windows. It boasts some good hotels, and a Hydropathic Establishment is a noticeable institution, situate outside the town. There are several private yachts, and a fashionable Regatta is held every summer, while several beautiful excursions may be made by road, lake, and train from this place; and for those who prefer quiet and peaceful seclusion, there are the Ferry and Low Wood Hotels built at picturesque spots on the side of the lake, at which the steamboats call at intervals during the day. The Belsfield, the Old England, the Royal, the Sun, and the Crown, are good Hotels in Bowness

AMBLESIDE, at the head of the lake, and four miles from Bowness, is the most important town among the lakes, being more accessible from the South, and therefore possessing a larger residential population than Keswick, which at the northern end of the Lake District lays claims to the title of "Capital." It is picturesquely situated, but has the disadvantage of being nearly a mile from the lake. A fine waterfall, or "force," as it is locally termed, is to be seen about a mile from the town, known as Stock Chyll Force. There are also many excursions to be made from here by the public coaches which daily run from the principal Hotels, the Queen's and Salutation, to Patterdale for Ullswater Lake, Coniston Lake, through the Vale of Troutbeck, and to Keswick.

ULLSWATER LAKE is the next largest to Windermere, being nine miles in length, and having an average width of a little under one mile, and its greatest depth 210 feet; its elevation is 460 feet above the sea level. By most persons it is regarded as combining the beauties of all the





REGISTERED







THE LAKE DISTRICT.

other lakes, and though it does not compare with some parts of Windermere for soft beauty, it is unquestionably grander. "The mighty Helvellyn lifts his manifold crags and summits in stern magnificence over the head"; and on the south and east sides of the lake he is fronted by fells (mountains), of great elevation and boldness not unworthy such a neighbourhood. The lower reach of the lake, about three miles in length, is tame when compared with the middle and upper reaches; yet it is a fine sheet of water, and its borders afford seenes of varied and lively beauty. On the north the hills are not particularly bold, and they rise gently from the lake, leaving a margin of fertile ground, which has been improved and adorned by art. The approach to the lake from Penrith along the River Eamont is very beautiful, but being wooded no extensive view is obtainable until Pooley Bridge is reached, to which coaches run several times a day from Penrith Station, a distance of 5½ miles. There is no point at which a view of the whole length of the lake can be obtained, as owing to the zig-zag contour, it is divided into three bends or reaches, the first only being visible from Pooley Bridge. Those who wish to ascend Helvellyn, or to realize fully the romantic grandeur of the district, should proceed either by steamer or earriage road to Patterdale, where good hotel accommodation will be found within a short distance of the head of the lake, at Ullswater Hotel. Thence by either of several paths and with or without the assistance of a pony as well as a guide, the ascent of Helvellyn is a matter of comparative ease, a task usually occupying between three or four hours. From the summit, 3,118 feet above sea level, the view is wide and impressive. At one point, six lakes-Bassenthwaite, Thirlmere, Ullswater, Coniston, Esthwaite and Windermere,—are visible. known lines of Scott, of which we quote the first verse, suggest something of the wild beauty of the scenery.

"I climbed the dark brow of the mighty Helvellyn,
Lakes and mountains beneath me gleamed misty and wide,
All was still, save by fits, when the eagle was yelling,
And starting around me the echoes replied.
On the right, Striding Edge round the Red Tarn was bending,
And Catchedecam its left verge was defending;
One huge nameless rock in front was impending,
When I marked the sad spot where the wanderer died."

The journey round Ullswater Lake is a delightful excursion, and there is a carriage road between Patterdale along the whole of the north side to Pooley Bridge, and between Pooley Bridge and How Town, at the end of the first reach on the south side; from thence to Patterdale there is merely a bridle path; but the steamers running between Pooley Bridge and Patterdale call at How Town, and visitors may take advantage of their doing so to shorten the excursion. Deeplale Glen, a wild and beautiful valley; Dovedale Glen and ascent of Dove Grag 2,605 feet above sea level; ascent of Place Fell 2,154 feet; ascent of Fairfield 2,863 feet, and St. Sunday Grag 2,756 feet; excursion to Grasmere by Grisedale Pass eight miles; to Keswick 11 miles; and to How Town 5 miles, may be mentioned as amongst the attractions for visitors.

Having made Ambleside his base of operations and exhausted the attractions which surround it on all sides, the visitor next proceeds by the coach drive just mentioned to Keswick, where he will do well if he locates himself and thence explores the northern portion of the Lake District.

RYDAL AND GRASMERE.—After leaving Ambleside, the first spot of interest on the journey is Rydal Mount, the residence of the poet Wordsworth at the entrance to the village of Rydal, picturesquely situate on the banks of Rydal Water. This charming neighbourhood, nestling in its foliage, at the

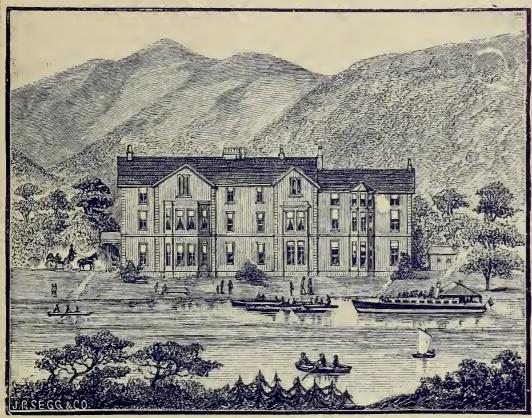
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PATTERDALE, PENRITH.

THE ULLSWATER HOTEL.



HIS New and Commodious Hotel has recently been considerably embellished and enlarged; and besides the accommodation of a First-Class Establishment, now contains a

Magnificent Ladies' Coffee Room, ELEVEN PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS & BILLIARD ROOM.

It is situate on the margin of Ullswater, and commands one of the most extensive and Beautiful Panoramic Views in the LAKE COUNTRY.

The Hotel stands in the midst of several acres of PLEASURE and RECREATION GROUNDS, extending to the margin of the Lake, where are numerous PLEASURE BOATS and PRIVATE LANDINGS. The Steamer starts from the Pier in front of the Hotel daily, affording an easy and delightful means of seeing all the MAGNIFICENT SCENERY bordering Ullswater. Tourists visiting Ullswater can book through from PENRITH by Coach and Steamer at the following times—8.25—11.15—2.15—5.0.

TABLE D'HOTE AT 7.30 p.m.

LAWN TENNIS, BOATS, PONIES, &c.

Posting in all its Branches. Private Carriages will meet any Train on Receipt of Letter or Telegram.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Delivery, 8.30 a.m., 6.30 p.m. Despatch, 9.0 a.m. 3.0 p.m., 6.30 p.m.

Letters and Telegrams punctually attended to. TARIFF ON APPLICATION.

THOS. BOWNASS, Proprietor.











THE LAKE DISTRICT.

foot of lofty mountains, is more than any other consecrated to the memory of the Lake poets-Wordsworth, Hartley Coleridge, and Harriet Martineau. A sudden turn in the road brings the traveller to Grasmere, the lake being almost one with Rydal Water. The village, of the same name, at its northern end, is a favourite place to spend a few days; the whole lying in a basin completely surrounded by mountains of exceedingly beautiful outline. Grasmere is famous for its annual festival held in August, of country sports, to which it is de rigueur for all visitors to flock, the large concourse of people and the numerous carriages rendering the scene a most animated one. Leaving Grasmere, the coach ascends the pass of Dunmail Raise, the summit of which divides Westmoreland from Cumberland, then descending passes along the shores of Thirlmere with Helvellyn on the right, and Skiddaw towering in the distance in front. This lake is to supply Manchester with water, and the vast engineering scheme approaches completion. The works will considerably alter the present aspect of the lake by raising the level of the water. The scenery here is wilder and less civilised than hitherto, two or three farmsteads and an inn being the sole habitations.

KESWICK.—Leaving Thirlmere, the coach proceeds to Keswick, passing the scene of Sir W. Scott's "Bridal of Triermain," at the entrance to the picturesque Vale of St. John's. On gaining the summit of Castlerigg, the view presented to the tourist as he descends into Keswick is, perhaps, the finest in the whole district. The lakes of Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite lie, stretched along the valley below, surrounded by a complete panorama of lofty mountains. Keswick is a quaint little town, situated on the river Greta; its chief points of interest are: Greta Hall, the residence of the poet Southey; the pencil works; the old parish church of Crosthwaite, in the churchyard of which is Southey's grave; and the Fitz Park, a beautiful pleasure ground recently presented to the town.

From Keswick many charming excursions can be made by coach, by boat, or on foot: to the Druidical ruins on Castlerigg; to Castle Hill, from which a splendid view is obtained; to Skiddaw, the third highest mountain in England, whose summit is six miles distant; to Lodore and Barrow Falls, the former immortalised by Southey's famous poem; to the famous Bowder Stone; and to Watendlath, a quaint out-of-the-world village in the mountains. The more extended excursions are: (1) through the lovely vale of Borrowdale, traversing the formidable pass of Honister to Buttermere: Crummock Water, Loweswater, and Scale Force, and returning by the Vale of Newlands, and the pretty village of Portinscale; (2) round Bassenthwaite Lake; (3) to Patterdale, at the head of Ullswater, passing Aira Force and Lyulph Tower. A few days may be enjoyably spent here. A coach leaves Patterdale for Windermere over Kirkstone Pass, by which the tourist may complete his tour.

WASTWATER is the wildest and most desolate lake, lying at the foot of Scaw Fell, 3,210 feet in height, the loftiest peak in England. It may be visited on foot or on ponies from Keswick by Sty Head Pass, and the return journey may be made by Ennerdale and Buttermere, giving the visitor an excellent impression of the essential features of the Cumberland mountains.

The old Border City of Carlisle lies about 20 miles to the north, but presents little of interest to the tourist, except its ancient Cathedral.

The ancient Borough of Cockermouth, 5 miles beyond Bassenthwaite, is the birthplace of Wordsworth, and possesses a ruined Castle.

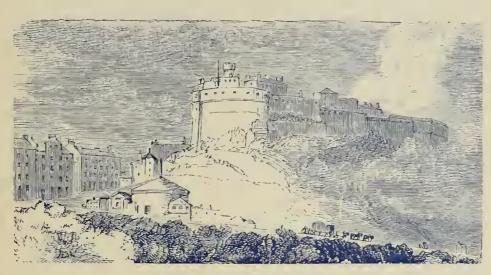






EDINBURGH.

importance, Edinburgh deserves from its historical associations alone, to rank as capital of Scotland; and it is considered the most picturesque city in Great Britain. It is distant by rail 392 miles from London, about 48 from Glasgow, and 110 from Carlisle. It is situated south of the Firth of Forth, and about one mile and a half from it. Leith, the scaport of Edinburgh, lies on the shore of the Firth of Forth, at the mouth of a stream called the Water of Leith. Edinburgh and Leith are connected by a street named Leith Walk, where there is constant traffic. Edinburgh is bounded on the north-west by Corstorphine Hill; on the south-west by the Braid and Pentland Hills; and on the south-east by Arthur's Scat, a conspicuous eminence rising 820 feet above the sca-level. Pleasing views of the surrounding country, and even of the sca, are now and then obtained from some of the busiest city streets.



EDINBURGH CASTLE.

The Castle occupies a central position upon Castle Rock, an eminence 380 feet high, and about 700 yards round about. It is approached by the Esplanade, which was formerly a place of execution for political offenders, and for persons accused of witcheraft; and now serves as a general promenade and parade ground for the garrison. The entrance to the Castle is over a drawbridge crossing a dry moat. The Castle buildings have been altered at successive periods, and now comprise no work dating earlier than the 15th century, with the exception of St. Margaret's Chapel, a small Norman building. The regalia of Scotland may be seen at the Castle, and Queen Mary's room, with its quaint ceiling, is worth inspection. A curious old cannon, called "Mons Meg," made with bands and hoops of iron, forms an interesting relic. A one o'clock time-gun is fired by electricity from the Half-Moon Battery every day.

St. Giles' Cathedral stands a little to the east of the Castle, near High Street. It is supposed to date from the ninth century, but retains few



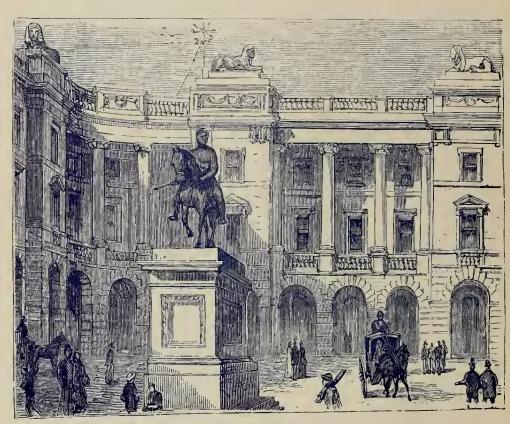








ancient features now. It is over 200 feet long, and has a fine crown-shaped spire 160 feet high. West of the Cathedral, surrounded with old houses, is the Grass Market, formerly a place of execution. To the south is Heriot's Hospital, founded in the sixteenth century; it is a large square building of Tudor character, and has a good Gothic Chapel. South of the Cathedral is the Parliament House, or Court of Session, where the Hall, some 200 years old, contains some fine portraits and statues.



PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

Eastward from the Castle extends the Old Town, containing several narrow streets, with quaint houses built many stories high, and between two and three hundred years old. The New Town, on more level ground, stretches to the north and to the north-east towards Leith. Its streets and squares are spacious, and its massive stone buildings, mostly in the Classic style of architecture, contrast forcibly in their staid regularity, with the straggling picturesqueness of the older part. Between the Old and New Town is a deep valley, formerly containing a lake, and now occupied by Princes' Street Gardens, lying north of Castle Rock, and traversed by the North British Railway. The Mound and North Waverley bridge cross the valley and connect the Old and New Towns. Princes Street forms the northern boundary of the Gardens. It is a fine terrace of houses, and runs due east to Waterloo Place and the Post Office, and west to the growing district of Dean, where Dean bridge crosses Leith water at 100 feet above the bed of the stream. Parallel with Princes Street are George Street, 115 feet wide, conneeting St. Andrew and Charlotte Squares, and Queen Street, commanding a fine view of the Firth of Forth. There are several fine squares and gardens, including Queen Street Gardens, Moray Place, Drummond Place, and Royal Circus. East of Pitt Street, facing the Royal Crescent, is the Royal Gymna-





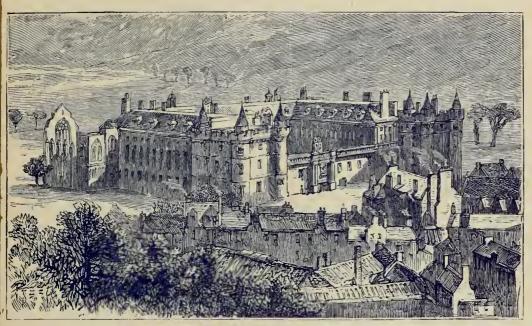




EDINBURGH.

sium near which are the Baths. The Royal Botanic Gardens lie further north, and are entered from Inverleith Row, and from Stockbridge.

At the south-east corner of the New Town is Calton Hill, where stand the Observatory, the unfinished National Monument, resembling a classical ruin, and the Nelson Monument, in the form of a castellated turret. Further to the south-east is Queen's Park, where are Holyrood Palace and the Chapel Royal. The Palace was founded in 1501 and completed about a century



HOLYROOD PALACE.

later. It presents a medley of architectural styles, combining massive round towers with Italian façades; it contains Royal apartments and a huge picture gallery, where there are paintings of indifferent merit. Adjoining the Palace is a ruined Abbey, showing remains of Norman and early Gothic work.



QUEEN MARY'S BATH HOUSE, HOLYROOD.



SIR WALTER SCOTT'S HOUSE.



REGISTERED.











EDINBURGH.

Queen Mary's apartments are the oldest in the Palace, and the picturesque Bath House, of which we give an illustration, is characteristic of the style of architecture.

Readers of the Waverley Novels should not forget, in their walks through Edinburgh, to notice Sir Walter Scott's house, on the east side of Castle Street.

South of Queen's Park, the Queen's Drive skirts Salisbury Crags, between which and Arthur's Seat, is a rifle range. Further to the west is the Meadows, an enclosed pleasure ground, used for practice by the Royal Company of Archers, the most important archery society in the Kingdom. To the south-west is Bruntsfield Links, an open space where the game of golf is played.

The National Gallery of Scotland, on the Mound, is a handsome structure and contains a fine collection of paintings and sculpture. The Royal Institution is also on the Mound. Here are the Antiquarian Museum and Sculpture Gallery, and the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, containing some 9,000 volumes. The Edinburgh Subscription Library, George Street, supplies general literature, and contains about 40,000 volumes. The theatres comprise the Theatre Royal, Broughton Street; the Royal Lyceum, Grindley Street; and the Royal Princess's, Nicholson Street. In Chambers' Street is Moss's Theatre of Varieties. The Assembly Rooms, George Street, and the Hopetoun Room, Queen Street, are used for balls and concerts. There are numerous clubs for golf, skating, and curling.

Some of the finest public buildings of modern date are: the University in Chambers' Street; the Industrial Museum, adjoining; and the Prison, Waterloo Place. St. Mary's Cathedral, Manor Place, belongs to the Scottish Episcopal Church. It is a magnificent Gothic structure, with a spire 290 feet high, and accommodates 2,000 persons. Amongst other churches belonging to the same denomination are: All Saints', Brougham Street; Christ Church, Morningside; St. John's, Princes' Street; St. Paul's, York Place; St. Thomas's, Rutland Place; and numerous others. The Church of Scotland places of worship include, besides St. Giles's Cathedral, The Tron Church, High Street; St. Andrew's, George Street; St. Mary's, Bellevae Crescent; St. Stephen's, St. Vincent Street; Trinity College Church, Jeffrey Street; and others. The Assembly Hall of the Established Church, Castle Hall, is a fine building with a lofty spire. The United Presbyterians have places of worship in Nicholson Street, Broughton Place, Rose Street, and Causewayside. The Free Church has places of worship at Shandwick Place, Broughton Street, Bruntsfield Links, George Square, and numerous other localities. The principal Catholic Church is St. Mary's, Broughton Street; and another is in Lauriston Street. There are six Baptist and seven Congregationalist churches in Edinburgh, and a very spacious Catholic Apostolic Church in East London

Leith is really a seaside suburb of Edinburgh; it has a fort, several churches, and a fine harbour and docks. Trinity House, in Kirkgate Street, has some pictures worth seeing. Leith Links is a large open space used for golf, and to the east of it are the Seafield Baths. Newhaven to the west of Leith, is an interesting fishing village, with a pier for boats, a chain pier, and a breakwater. Excellent fish dinners may be had at the Peacock.

Amongst the principal hotels in Edinburgh are: the Palace, the Edinburgh, the Balmoral, the Royal, the Bedford, the North British Station, and the Royal British, in Princes' Street; the Caledonian, in Castle Street: the Café Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Guildford Arms, West Register Street; the Roxburghe, Charlotte Square; the Royal Alexandria, Shandwick Place; the University, Chambers' Street; Young's, in Cockburn Street; and numerous others.

SAME PROPRIETOR The Palace and Edinburgh

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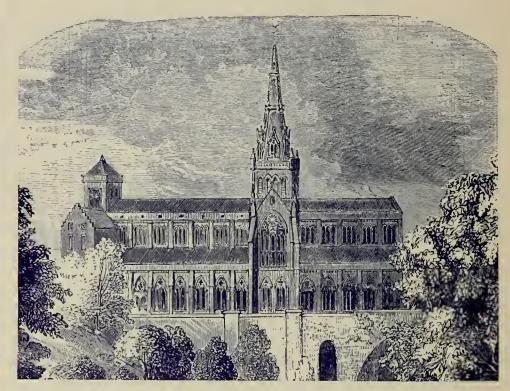






GLASGOW.

LASGOW, in the county of Lanark, is situated on the river Clyde, in a position somewhat analogous to that of London on the Thames, the main portion lying on the north side of the river. Glasgow extends about five miles from east to west, and about three from north to south, and is 405 miles from London by rail, and 47 miles from Edinburgh. The population of Glasgow proper is considerably over 500,000; and that of the surrounding burghs amounts to nearly 194,000. Of all cities in the United Kingdom, Glasgow ranks second to London in importance. The principal streets, which are broad and well built, run mostly east and west. The west end, which lies high, is chiefly inhabited by the wealthy classes. Many of the older parts towards the river have been rebuilt and greatly improved within recent years.



GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

The Cathedral dedicated to St. Kentigern, now called St. Mungo, of Glasgow, is a fine specimen of Early English Gothic work, founded at the close of the twelfth century. The building is in the form of a cross, 320 feet long, and has a spire 325 feet high. It has undergone restorations, and some fine stained glass has been introduced into some of the windows, of which there are in all no less than 157. Close to the Cathedral is George Square, where there are some fine statues, and where the new Municipal







GLASGOW.

Buildings stand. These buildings are in the Italian style of architecture, in the form of a quadrangle, comprising a large council chamber, with accommodation for the Lord Provost, the Town Clerk, and other municipal functionaries.

Not far from the Cathedral is the ancient Cross, which marks the centre of the original city, at the junction of the Saltmarket, the High Street, the Gallowgate, and the Trongate. An important building is the Royal Exchange, in Queen Street; it contains a news-room 122 feet long by 60



THE EXCHANGE.

feet wide, and has a fine portico of Corinthian columns. The Royal Infirmary is also a fine classic edifice, not far from the Cathedral. The City Hall, in Candlerigges, is a plain building used for meetings, and accommodates 4,000 persons; it is built over the Bazaar, an open market for miscellaneous commodities. The new Public Halls, Granville Street, is a fine building in the Grecian style, and will accommodate over 4,000 persons. Next to the new Municipal Buildings, the most important modern building in Glasgow is the University in Gilmore Hill. It is a Gothic edifice built on a site overlooking Kelvin Grove Park and the valley of the Clyde; it is about 540 feet long by 300 feet broad, with a central tower. The library and museum each contain two halls 129 feet long by 60 feet wide.

The various churches in Glasgow do not date back more than 200 years. St. John's in Graeme Street is stated to be the largest in the city; it accommodates 1,600 persons. Other churches are: the Barony Church, near the Cathedral; the College or Blackfriar's Church, on the site of an older building in High 'Street; the Tron, near the Cross, which has a separate clock tower; St. Andrew's, in St. Andrew's Square, a handsome structure in the Italian style; St. Enoch's, in St. Enoch's Square; St. George's, Buchanan Street, having a tower 162 feet high; the Gorbals Church, Carlton Place, with a fine and conspicuous clock-tower; and St. David's, Candlerigge Street, a handsome Gothic edifice, with a tower 120 feet high. The Church of England places of worship comprise: St. Mary's, Great Western Road; St. Jude's,



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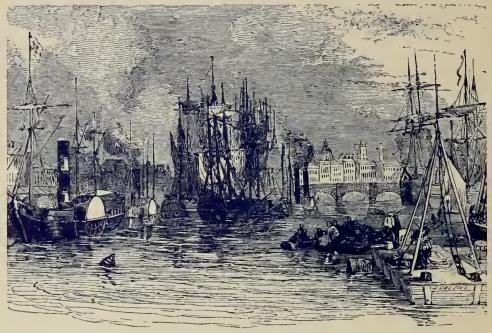




GLASGOW

Blythwood Square; and St. Silas's, West End Park. Lansdowne United Presbyterian Church has a tower 220 feet high; Claremont Church is of the same denomination, and another is in St. Vincent Street. Trinity Church is Congregationalist, as is also one in Bath Street.

The Corporation Picture Galleries, close to Wellington Arcade, contain several works of art, which will repay inspection; in the same building are rooms where concerts and lectures are occasionally given. The Glasgow Public Library is amalgamated with Stirling's Library in Miller Street, north of Argyle Street, where there are over 40,000 volumes. The Athenaum in Ingram Street, has a library and reading rooms. Glasgow has several theatres and music halls. The theatres comprise: The Theatre Royal; the Princess's, Main Street, Southside; the Grand, in Cowcaddens, a new building; and the Royalty, in Sauchiehall Street. The principal music hall is the Gaiety Theatre of Varieties, in Sauchiehall Street; others are, the Britannia, Trongate; the Folly, Dunlop Street; the Whitebait, Buchanan Street; and the Scotia, Stockwell Street.



THE BROOMIELAW.

The river has been from time to time, widened and deepened by engineering operations; and the largest vessels now discharge at the Broomielaw Quay, in the most central part of Glasgow, where a century ago the water was quite shallow.

There are several railway stations: The Caledonian Railway Company have a large new terminus, called the Central Station, between Argyle and Union Streets—the original terminus is in Buchanan Street. The Glasgow and South Western Company have a terminus in St. Enoch's Square, resembling St. Paneras Station, London; it includes a first-class hotel. The North British Railway has a terminus called College Station in Dundas Street; and another, which is the principal one, in Queen Street. There are five bridges over the Clyde, two of which are iron suspension bridges. Tram cars run to various parts of the city, and steamers ply continually to and from the various watering places on the Clyde.

The public recreation grounds in Glasgow are tastefully laid out. The Queen's Park, containing about 117 acres, lies to the south, beyond Bridge



Street Station. The West End, or Kelvin Grove Park, a fashionable resort containing about 45 acres, is approached through Park Street and Park Circus. It extends down the hill-side to the river Kelvin. The Botanic Gardens, about half-a-dozen acres in extent, are close by, on both sides of the river. To the south, on Dowan Hill, is the Royal Observatory. The large building to be seen further west, is the Royal Lunatic Asylum.

The burghs around Glasgow really form portions of it, and will probably, before long, be included under the same municipal government. The principal burgh is Govan, on the south bank of the Clyde, and three miles to the west of Glasgow; it has extensive shipbuilding yards, and its parish church, situated near the river, has a handsome spire. Partick, another burgh, is opposite to Govan; it contains several churches and schools, and has boatbuilding yards. The scenery around is rather pleasing. Another burgh is Maryhill, on the banks of the Kelvin, about three miles to the north-west of Glasgow. The river at this point is crossed by the Forth and Clyde canal, which is conveyed by means of a lofty aqueduct. Maryhill contains three churches and a Catholic Chapel; it has some print works and iron foundries. Other burghs are: Kinning Park to the south-west; Pollokshields, Cross Hill, Govan Hill, and Hill Head; the latter containing many residences of a handsome and expensive character. Among the neighbouring villages may be mentioned Crossmyloof, which is picturesquely situated, and from which a pleasant prospect is obtained.

Among the principal hotels are: The Queen's, and the Royal, George Square; the Crown, George Street; the North British Imperial, North Queen Street; the Grand, and the Regent, in Sauchiehall Street; His Lordship's Larder, in St. Enoch's Square; MacLean's, in St. Vincent Street; The Lorne, in Jamaica Street; and Blair's and the Bath Hotel, in Bath Street.

Baths can be obtained at the Glasgow Swimming Baths, Arlington Street; at Aston & Cos., in Sauchiehall, Argyle, Blackburn, and Dunlop Streets; at the Bellahouston Baths, Whitefield Road; at the Gorbals Public Baths, Main Street; at the Pollokshields Baths, Leslie Street, Pollokshields; and at the Victoria Baths, in Butterbiggin Road, besides numerous other establishments. There are Turkish Baths in Sauchiehall Street.

SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.

The limits of space unfortunately compel the inclusion under the above heading of the numerous picturesque and historically interesting places which all travellers in Scotland will certainly desire to visit. The Highlands are separated from the Lowlands by the Firths of Forth and Clyde and the Junction Canal. They are distinguished for their magnificent and picturesque scenery, which is varied by lofty mountains, wild passes, streams, glens, and lochs full of poetic beauty, romantic charm, and historic association.

LOCH LOMOND.—From Glasgow the train to Balloch brings the traveller to the southern extremity of Loch Lomond, the Queen of the Scottish Lochs twenty-three miles long and seven broad at its widest part. Steamers run to Ardlui at the head of the loch, calling at Luss, Rowardennan, Tarbert and Inversnaid. Luss is the angler's quarter. From Tarbert excursions may be made to Loch Long, Loch Goil and Roseneath, the seat of the Duke of Argyll. Inversnaid, where is the classic waterfall of Wordsworth's Highland Girl and Rob Roy's cave, is the point whence coaches run to

LOCH KATRINE.—The route is over picturesque moorland to Stronach-lachar, thence by steamer, under Ben Venue and past the famous Ellen's Isle, an exquisite journey to the lower end of the Loch, whence coaches convey the traveller through the Trossachs, the road flanked by wooded

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THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.

crags and winding through deep ravines covered with dense underwood and trees of varied foliage. The whole of this region is the scene of Scot's poem, the Lady of the Lake. The coach stops at Callander whence the train may be taken to the south or northwards to

OBAN.—This town is built on the shores of a beautiful bay, and having an invigorating climate, has within recent years become a fashionable and popular resort for tourists, especially since the completion of the railway to that point. The traveller may proceed thither by many attractive routes; by train from Edinburgh viâ Callander; from Glasgow by Loch Lomond; or from Glasgow (Greenock) by sea, passing Dumbarton Castle, Helensburgh, the Island of Rothesay, a favourite watering place, the Kyles of Bute, through Loch Fyne to Ardrishaig, and thence by the Crinan Canal. There are over a a dozen first-rate hotels, and there are several beautiful and interesting excursions; by sea to Fingal's Cave on Staffa, and the cathedral on Iona, the Island of Mull, Skye and Gairloch, &c.; by land to Dunolly and Dunstaffnage, to Ballachulish and far-famed Glencoe, and by the Pass of Melfort to the foot of

Loch Awe.—This loch is 30 miles long and its scenery is enshrined in history and romance. Its principal features are Ben Cruachan, a mountain 3390 feet above the lake, and several beautiful islands, on one of which stand the ruins of Kilchurn Castle once a seat of the Argyll family. A steamer plies upon the loch calling at Port Sonachan, and the railway now passes the head of the loch.

Inverness.—From Oban, the tourist if time will permit, generally proceeds to Inverness, by Fort William (whence he can make the ascent of Ben Nevis and visit the Observatory on its summit), Banavie, and the Caledonian Canal, which is 62 miles long, 38 consisting of lochs, a route of great variety, beauty and interest. Inverness is the capital of the Highlands, built on the banks of the Ness. It possesses a Cathedral constructed in modern times, a Castle also modern, and a Town Hall. Tradition asserts that on the hill to the east, where an ancient castle formerly stood, Macbeth dwelt when he murdered King Duncan. From Inverness excursions should be made to the ruins of Castle Stewart, Culloden Moor, the Falls of Foyer and Fort George. From Inverness the traveller can proceed to

PERTH.—The first point of interest on the route is Culloden, near which is the moor whereon was fought the battle which extinguished the hopes of the Stewarts; thence by train to the Pass of Killicrankie, passing Pitlochry and Dunkeld, picturesquely situate on the banks of the Tay in the heart of a valley completely surrounded by mountains. Perth was the capital of Scotland till 1482, when James I was assassinated there. It is situated on the banks of the Tay, a river renowned for its salmon fisheries. Tay Street is a splendidly situated thoroughfare, commanding magnificent views of the Kinnoull heights. The principal building of historical interest is St. John's Church.

BALLATER, is a favourite resort of visitors during the summer, the air being clear and bracing, and the Chalybeate wells add to its character for possessing an invigorating climate. Its great attraction is Lochnagar, twelve miles distant. The scenery here surpasses description.

BRAEMAR has a like character for salubrity, standing at an elevation of 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. The rocks are exceedingly romantic and crested with wild woods. The scenery in the neighbourhood is scarcely equalled in any part of Scotland. A social feature is the annual gathering to witness the local Scottish sports.

BALMORAL CASTLE is visited from this place, being the Highland home of Her Majesty the Queen. The castle is a handsome massive baronial structure, built of grey granite, and situated on the banks of the Dee. The estate was bought by the late Prince Consort from the Earl of Fife, and, including the forest of Ballochbuie, is 20,000 acres in extent.







DUBLIN.

RELAND'S capital, in the province of Leinster, is reached from London by the Holyhead route (which is the shortest) in about eleven hours, and from Manchester, in about eight hours. The mail steamers land passengers at Kingstown, from whence they have a fifteen minutes' run by rail into Dublin.

The river Liffey flows from west to east through the middle of the City, discharging into Dublin Bay, and is crossed in the city by nine bridges, which serve to connect some of the largest streets running almost due north and south. Sackville Street, the broadest thoroughfare, runs from Rutland Square to Carlisle Bridge; and in this street stands the Nelson column, a Doric pillar 120 feet high, on a massive base. On the south side of the bridge, in line with Sackville Street, is Westmoreland Street, with the Bank of Ireland, the



THE BANK.

largest building in Dublin, at its south end. The Bank was formerly the House of Parliament, and has undergone alterations; but the old House of Lords is still intact, with its furniture and wall tapestry. The main front of the Bank overlooks College Green. Trinity College, close to the Bank, is a plain building of considerable size; it has a fine library and museum, and several portraits. Dame Street, containing some of the finest houses in Dublin, crosses Westmoreland Street, and has Dublin Castle at its west end. The Castle has a handsome chapel and tower, but is not otherwise remarkable. Its finest chamber is St. Patrick's Hall. Several portraits may be seen at the Castle.



REGISTERED.







DUBLIN.

In Christ's Church Place, near the Castle, stands Christ's Church Cathedral or the Church of the Holy Trinity, where a Protestant eathedral service, with full choir, is held. The building dates from the eleventh century, and, has several interesting monuments. The Catholic Cathedral of St. Patrick, in St. Patrick Street, is an interesting building, dating from the twelfth century. Amongst other memorials, it contains the monument of Dean



LOWER CASTLE YARD.

Swift. Amongst other churches are: St. Andrew's, Corn Market, one of the oldest in Dublin; St. George's, Hardwicke Place, with a spire 200 feet high; and St. Michael's, Church Street, where the bodies in the vaults are said to be in a remarkable state of preservation. The Presbyterian Church in Rutland Square is a fine modern edifice.

A fashionable resort is Phœnix Park, at the west end of the town; it contains about 1,700 acres, and is well planted with trees and shrubs, while several deer add to its attractions. The Zoological Gardens; close by, have an interesting though not very large collection of animals. The Constabulary Barrack and Military Hospital are near the entrance to the Park, and the Royal Barrack is to the east, near the river. South of the river are Merrion Square and St. Stephen's Green. South of St. Stephen's Green, in Earlsfort Terrace, are the Exhibition Palace and Winter Gardens.

The buildings of the Royal Dublin Society are in Kildare Street, and comprise a school of art and gallery, with several statues, and a library of 40,000 volumes, to which latter admission can be obtained through the introduction of a member. There is a good library and reading-room in D'Olier Street. In Leinster Lawn is the National Gallery, with several pictures and statues; and the Natural History Museum faces it. The Rotunda Rooms, Rutland Square are used for first-class entertainments.

The principal theatres are: the Gaiety, the Queen's, and the National Theatre of Varieties, and several music halls.







BELFAST.

The marine scenery at Dublin Bay is very fine. To the north are the hills of Houth, and southward are Kingstown and the rocks and hills above Dalkey. Good sea bathing may be had at Malahide, nine miles from Dublin where an interesting castle may be seen.

BRAY, Co. Wicklow.

BRAY is a charming watering place, about twelve miles from Dublin, beautifully situated, with the sea in front, and otherwise surrounded by hills, the shoulders of which are wooded. As a residential town and place of resort it is of modern origin, having been in the earlier part of the century a quiet little fishing village. It is now known as the Brighton of Dublin. There is good hotel accommodation, especially at the International Hotel,* and the visitor who is fond of natural scenery will not easily exhaust the resources of the neighbourhood. The view from "Bray Head," 655 feet in height, is very extensive and beautiful. The "Dargle," a picturesque, thickly wooded glen, through which the river Dargle flows, and the waterfall, 300 feet in height, on the Powerscourt estate, are also amongst the spots frequented by residents and tourists.

*International Hotel, close to the Railway Station, Sea Beach and Esplanade. Proprietor, C. Dufresne.

BELFAST.

Belfast is the second city in Ireland and the metropolis of the north. It is situated on the River Lagan, shortly before its confluence with Belfast Lough. Its interest consists chiefly in its industries, having a world-wide reputation for its linen manufactures. The immense factories and spinning mills ought to be visited by all travellers, and particularly the enormous flax mill of Messrs. Mulholland, which gives employment to 25,000 hands. The town possesses a large harbour, five quays, and two docks accessible to vessels of the greatest draught.

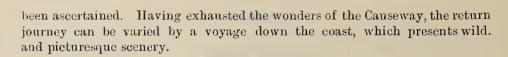
THE GIANTS' CAUSEWAY.—To visit this extraordinary scene of the action of natural forces is the object of all travellers to Ireland, and the excursion may be made in the limits of a day by taking the first morning train to Portrush, where ears are in readiness to proceed direct to the Causeway. The journey is a picturesque one, as the railway on leaving Belfast skirts the shores of Belfast Lough for a distance of seven miles. When time admits, Antrim, Coleraine, and Londonderry, towns which are passed en route, will be found interesting to lovers of the picturesque. Portrush, where the railway journey terminates, is only a small sea port, but much frequented in the summer season for sea bathing. It is situate on a peninsula of basalt, and the picturesque "Skerries" lie opposite. The distance by car to the Causeway is seven miles. At the hotel, it is prudent to obtain an intelligent guide, and if fine, a boat, by which to visit the caves, before landing, to see the Causeway. Its geological character is an aggregation of basaltic columns, about 40,000 in number, arranged in order. They are mostly pentagonal in shape, and each column is made up of several distinct blocks, the higher fitting into the lower like a ball and socket, but so closely do they fit together, that though perfectly distinct from top to bottom, it is almost impossible to insert anything between them. The columns extend for nearly 200 yards, and in breadth from 20 to 80 feet. They are of unequal height, and their low elevatron is their one disappointing feature. To what depth they reach has no











CORK.

HE City of Cork, often spoken of as the capital of the South of Ireland, has many antiquarian and other features of interest; but its chief attractions are the picturesque scenery of the neighbourhood, and its large and commodious harbour. The foundation of the City is supposed to date so far back as the early part of the seventh century, when St. Fin Barre took up his abode on the banks of the river Lee, and founded there a Cathedral on the site of an old pagan temple. The legend must be taken for what it is worth; what is certain is, that the history of Cork goes back to a very remote period, and that the Cathedral of St. Fin Barre, opened in 1870, and built on the site of the old Cathedral dedicated to the same saint, is one of the sights of the city. The ancient city was, however, confined to the tract of about two miles in length and half a mile in breadth, lying between two branches of the river Lee—it now extends a considerable distance north and south beyond its former boundaries. Its expansion dates from the closing years of the seventeenth century, and has been due not so much to its productions and manufactures as to the convenience and capabilities of the harbour. It had formerly some reputation for the manufacture of woollens, linens, cottons, etc.; but those industries have for the most part died out, and its staple trade is the production of butter, of which a very large quantity passes through the Cork butter market, and the exportation of live cattle. There are also some large breweries and distilleries. At Blarney, some four miles distant, the celebrated tweed factory of Messrs. Martin, Mahoney and Brothers, more than maintains the former reputation of the district, and suggests an enquiry why the textile industries of the neighbourhood should not be revived, more especially as there is a prophecy in rhyme which declares

Limerick was; Dublin is; but Cork will be The greatest city of the three.

The visitor to Cork will find no lack of hotel accommodation, and every convenience he can desire is readily at command. There are numerous objects of interest in Cork itself, public buildings of various descriptions churches, chapels, colleges, clubs, schools, opera house, etc. He will note the statue to Father Mathew, the celebrated temperance reformer, and visit the Church of St. Anne, Shandon, where "Father Prout" lies buried; he will also find a strange charm in the beautiful walks in the immediate vicinity, and he will not fail, if he be a lover of natural scenery to take a trip down the river Lee. "It would be," says Sir John Forbes, "difficult to overpraise the beauty of the river from Cork to Queenstown, or the magnificent harbour or inland bay in which it terminates, more especially when seen under the influence of a bright sun and brilliant sky. Indeed, every element of beauty that can mingle in such a scene seems here comprised: a stream ever varying in its course and outline, of ample breadth, lofty barriers on either side covered with rich woods, and intermingled with green park-like woods and charming villas, here and there white villages on level patches of shore; the whole animated, and as it were humanized, by the peopled steamers sweeping up and down, the boats and yachts sailing or pulling about, and a ship or two at anchor decked out in their national flags, greet the eye in every bay and turning." Amongst inland excursions must be included Blarney, with









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LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

From Cork to these classic lakes the traveller proceeds by the Great Southern and Western Railway, passing Blarney Castle and the town of Mallow on the way.

It is possible to see the Lakes in a single day, but the visit will necessarily be hasty and perfunctory, and deprived of much of its charm. Killarney is essentially a place where the tourist should spend at least three days in order to appreciate the scenery and places of interest in this attractive spot. There are three lakes, the upper lake being generally acknowledged as the finest, containing 12 small islands which invest it with a poetic charm. The wild pass, known as the Gap of Dunloe, Eagle's Nest with its wonderful echo, the triple waterfall called O'Sullivan's Cascade, Ross Castle on Ross Island, and the Tore Cascade, are all striking features successively visited. Muckross Abbey is also an object of much interest, but it is better to make the excursion on another day.

QUEENSTOWN.

The tour through Ireland is frequently begun by American travellers at Queenstown, the port now famous as the first portion of the British Islands at which the Ocean steamers call on their voyage from America. The beauty of the scenery which surrounds the spacious harbour, with its two islands, is of itself sufficient to induce the voyager to disembark. The harbour, apart from its picturesque features, has a more utilitarian claim upon the visitor's attention as being one of the finest in the United Kingdom.

One hundred years ago Queenstown was but a small fishing village, and until 1849 was known by the name of Cove. Its present designation was bestowed in commemoration of the Queen's visit in that year. The population is between 9,000 and 10,000. The town stands on the side of a hill which rises from the water's edge, and its appearance from the harbour is picturesque in the extreme. The hotel accommodation is good.

From Queenstown to Cork, there is now an alternative route which is about ten miles distant, and may be reached by rail or river. The latter the more charming route, as the scenery is extremely picturesque.



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